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PENCILLINGS AT HARRISBURGH, FOR 1844.

NUMBER XXVI.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURGH, Jan'y 30, 1844.

MR. WHITE: - The *Senate*, to-day, have been principally engaged in debating a resolution providing for the amendment of the Constitution, so as to have biennal sessions, only, of the Legislature. The resolution was referred to the Judiciary Committee, with instructions to inquire into the *expediency* of making the proposed amendment.

In the *House*, an animated debate was had on the resolution offered by Mr. Toland, from Committee on Ways and Means, to provide for the payment of the interest on the State debt falling due 1st February, and on the amendment thereto offered by Mr. Smith of Berks. No vote however was taken, and I suppose the matter will come up again to-morrow. Several gentlemen, I learn, wish to express their views on this very interesting and important subject. Certain it is, that Pennsylvania is in a very dangerous and alarming state; the crisis has come, and honor or dishonor--payment or repudiation—is the question, and it will require all the nerve the people possess to carry them through the trial.

The Committee on Inland Navigation reported a bill, authorizing the Canal Commissioners to close the outlet lock of the Susquehanna and Tide Water Canal at Columbia, on and after the 1st of April next, unless the Company consent to receive one fifth of their tolls in their own notes. The Committee on Estates and Escheats reported the bill referred to them from the Senate, authorizing Neville B. Craig to borrow money as Committee, &c. on real estate, as committed. Mr. Dunlap reported a bill to provide for the appointment of a reporter for the Supreme Court. Mr Toland presented the memorial of a bank of Savings in the city of New York, stating that it was the owner of $300,000 of the State stocks, which it held for the benefit of depositors, and earnestly prayed that speedy measures be taken to pay the interest on it, and redeem the principal. The usual number of resolutions, relating principally to minor affairs, occupied the whole time of the House, with the exception of the debate before alluded to. Mr. Smith, of Berks, Brady, Toland and Brackenridge, each made sound, plain, practical speeches, in which they urged in energetic language the protection of the State honor and integrity, and evinced an intimate knowledge of the wants and embarrassments of the commonwealth.

The State printer investigating committee, closed their labors this evening. To morrow they will undoubtedly report. Should the report be printed, I will send you a copy. As near as I can learn, it will prove a mere "business transaction" among gentlemen of the type, for a chance to pluck a few of the left feathers from the goose Pennsylvania. No bribery has been proved, and nothing more than open solicitation for suffrages. However, I have no doubt the law will be repealed, and the lowest bidder bill will pass. The house seem now fairly under way, and as fast as the business progresses I will keep you advised. The proceedings will necessarily be slow, on most important business, for it requires great caution and carefulness, to steer the ship of State in these troublous times. Z.

The Falsehoods of the Post.

We are again constrained to notice some of the falsehoods of the Post, the editor of which betrays a malignity of heart, and meanness of conduct, which debases him below the most degraded of his species; and we wish our readers to bear in mind that we act in this matter entirely on the defensive—that we seek no quarrel, and are resolved to have none—but we owe it to ourself, and to our readers, to repel the slanderous insinuations, of Mr PHILLIPS, as they deserve. Our readers will recollect that a few days ago we published an extract from the Post, in which Mr. PHILLIPS stated that "fifteen Clay Whigs, some of them members of the Lodge, had purchased an interest in the Gazette, and were hereafter to have an influence over its conduct." This statement we denied as entirely false. The next day Mr. PHILLIPS stated that in his next he would prove his assertions; he would "speak by the card," &c.

This morning, he "speaks by the card," and his speaking consists of base insinuations and inuendos, mixed up probably with enough truth to make his *lying* more base and vile. He does not give one particle of evidence to sustain his statements, but with the proverbial meanness of all cowards and slanderers, throws out his insinuations broad cast to fester and rankle in the minds of those who cannot know any thing about the true state of the case.

In the article to day, Mr. PHILLIPS states that a paper was drawn up, and signed, or to be signed by fifteen Whigs, binding themselves to raise two hundred dollars each, the money to be loaned to ourself, and we to bind ourself in an article, that so long as it remained unpaid we were to sustain the Whig candidate.

Now this statement, that we ever bound ourself, in any way or form, to support the Whig candidate, or that we were ever to receive any money, therefor, either by loan or otherwise, we pronounce to be a malignant falsehood. We defy Mr. PHILLIPS to show, by any respectable witness in this city, that we were ever willing to enter into any such bargain, or that we ever agreed to support the Whig candidate for the stipulation of three thousand dollars, or for any consideration whatever. We defy him to show any article, any writing whatever, signed by us, to prove his statement, or any respectable witness who ever heard us say any thing of the kind.

We again aver, that the editor of this paper is its sole proprietor, and is alone pecuniarily, or otherwise responsible for it in every shape, and we again refer to Mr. GRANT, for the truth of every statement we have made.

Masonry not Dead.

Of this fact we have often warned our readers. We have told them that if Antimasons relaxed their efforts, the Masonic Institution, all disgraced and polluted with blood as it is, would emerge from its retiracy, and intrude itself again upon the public notice. We have this truth now exemplified in our own city. We have seen a Masonic notice for the meeting of a Lodge, published in the Locofoco Post, and in the Sun, a neutral paper, within a few days past. This we believe, is the first of the kind which has been published for some years, and it exhibits the truth of our repeated declaration, that Masonry would again rise, if Antimasons ceased their labors.

Masonry it is true, has received a deadly wound from the hands of Antimasons, of which we trust it will finally expire; but Antimasons should watch with argus eyes that this wound be not healed. Its true character has been revealed, its enormities brought home to it, to the conviction of every unprejudiced mind: its blasphemous oaths, its impious ceremonies, its puerilities, have all been disclosed to the world, and we trust that the rising generation will be kept in a great measure from falling into its meshes. We cannot believe that any men of character, and proper self respect will now be found to engage in its foolish and childish rites and ceremonies.

If the members of the order think that because the political organizations, on distinctive principles among Antimasons, are nearly extinct, that they therefore can revive the order with impunity, they are mistaken. The old Antimasonic spirit is not extinct in Pennsylvania. It still exists in nearly its original freshness. It now slumbers for want of something on which to employ its energies. But let Masons once commence their old game of deceit and wickedness, and they will arouse the slumbering lion, armed with fresh energy, and fully prepared and eager for battle. Masons need not think that because Antimasons have agreed to join with their Whig brethren, (with whom they agree in every thing else except opposition to Masonry,) in the maintenance of Whig principles, and in the election of a Whig President, that they will look tamely on, and see Masonry revived. They will not—they cannot—never, no never!

The Van Buren Spoils Party.

From one end of the Union to the other we hear of nothing but complaints, threats, predictions of defeat, crimination and recrimination, in the Locofoco ranks, showing that the great party built up by General JACKSON, and cemented together under the plundering system of MARTIN VAN BUREN, is tumbling to pieces. Every day appears to increase the chaos of difficulties under which the party labors, and the little magician must be sorely puzzled to know what trick to try next, to restore some degree of harmony among his snarling political associates. It is all in vain, however, the wand of the Magician is broken; "Ichabod" is written upon its once potent influences: "treading in the footsteps" will avail him no longer. He will have to content himself with the quiet shades of Lindenwald, under the comforting reflection that the name of JACKSON raised him to power, and that his own name, and the principles associated with it, caused the people to hurl him from his high estate, to arise no more.

CONGRESS.

TUESDAY, Jan. 30.

In *Senate* Mr. M DUFFIE concluded his remarks on the Tariff; Mr. EVANS was to reply.

Mr. BUCHANAN of Pa. presented a memorial from the Savings Fund Society of Philadelphia and the publishers of the Philadelphia Ledger The Society have received an uncancelled Treasury Note for $1000 and one of $50. The Publishers a similar note of $500, upon each of which the Treasury Department declare they will make no remuneration because the notes thus received are uncancelled by mark, and because the Department gave notice that it would not pay these notes at the time the Secretary of the Treasury was informed that these notes had been stolen from the New Orleans Post Office. The Notes were part of the $100,000 deposited in the New Orleans Post office by the Collecter of New Orleans.

Mr. Buchanan thought if the Collector had neglected to cancel these notes the Government should pay for them when they came into the possession of innocent holders. Mr. Buchanan remarked that he had seen several of these notes which presented no signs of cancellation. The petitions were referred to the Committee on Finance.

In the *House*, the Rules and Orders came up, and the debate continued on the right of Petition without taking any question. No business of importance was transacted.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

Rev. Dr. Wainwright to Rev. Dr. Potts.

REV. AND DEAR SIR:—We are by no means so well agreed upon first principles as I had supposed, and therefore, to my regret I find that we have not arrived at that stage of the argument which I thought we had reached when I addressed to you my last letter. The necessity is now imposed upon me of taking a step backward, in order to meet you fairly. Having for my opponent an eminent divine of the Presbyterian Church, and one in connection, as I am informed, with "the old school," I certainly took it for granted that he would hold himself bound to maintain that doctrine, upon the question of the Christian ministry, which the standards of his Church so clearly set forth. Upon this supposition the statements and inferences of my last letter were grounded.

This doctrine I stated in substance as follows, viz: that the Christian MINISTRY is essential to the Church and must always exist—that this ministry must be DIVINELY APPOINTED—and that it must be APOSTOLICAL; that is, deriving its commission in some way *from* Christ, the head of the Church, *through* the Apostles.—Had you admitted these first principles to the extent in which I supposed, and still suppose, them to be held in the teaching of your standards, the points between us would have been reduced to this one:—What is the nature of the Apostolical ministry? does it subsist in one order alone—that of presbyters—or does it of necessity require three orders, Bishops, presbyters and deacons, and how is the title to this ministry to be authenticated?

As I now understand you, you admit that a "ministry" is essential to the visible Church. I request you to observe, however, that the postulate which I advanced, as the one to which I presume we should both yield our assent, was not "a ministry" simply—but "a ministry *divinely appointed*."

Now from a careful examination of what you advance under the two heads of "facts" and "principles," I am compelled to infer that according to your theory it is not essential that the ministry should be divinely appointed. It may be selfconstituted by an inward call, or it may be constituted by the simple "appointment by a community of Christians, of one or more of their number, who shall give himself wholly to the work of ministering God's word and ordinances." Thus the Friends, you acknowledge, have a ministry. Their "organization may be defective," but still they have a ministry, and in your view ordinances also. How this allowance of ordinances, destitute of external signs and seals, accords with the doctrine of the Presbyterian Confession of Faith on the subject of sacraments. I will not now stop to inquire. Under your head of *principles* you state a hypothetical case—which, you leave me to infer, therefore, is the illustration of a principle. "Conceive," you say, "for instance, of a community of Christians cast upon a desert shore: they have the word of God, but no minister; shall they continue for ever without the offices of Christianity, and not rather appoint one or more of their number who shall give himself wholly to the work of ministering God's word and ordinances.

To meet this imaginary case let me suppose another. Suppose that in the shipwreck which cast this unfortunate community upon a desert shore, they had lost their last copy of the sacred Scriptures, but had saved or could procure materials for writing; would they not, for their own satisfaction and for the benefit of their posterity, make a record of all they could remember of the word of God? But would it be the word of God? And would they not, upon the first opportunity, cast aside their imperfect manuscript, and with joy and gratitude return to a complete and well authenticated copy of the holy book! But to reason from such extreme hypothetical cases is always dangerous and unsatisfactory. We should be careful how we erect an extreme case of exception to a general rule into a principle. Your use of the one just mentioned, however, under the head of "principles," shows that while you allow a ministry to be essential to the visible Church, you do not admit that it must of necessity be "divinely appointed."

Now, my dear sir, although I did not undertake to defend the Presbyterian doctrine against Congregationalism, and perhaps should I succeed in doing so, may receive no thanks for my pains, yet as this course will serve my purpose as well as any other, I shall endeavor to controvert the views you have advanced in relation to the ministry, by an appeal to the Presbyterian Confession of Faith and the Larger Catechism.

What, then, is the question now in dispute between us? I will state it again, and as distinctly as I can with a view to a clear comprehension by those of our readers who are not familiar with theological subjects of this nature.

It is not whether Bishops in any sense, that is diocesan Bishops, having charge of many congregations, or parochial Bishops, having charge of but one, are essential to the visible Church—but it is whether a ministry of divine appointment—that is, a ministry receiving its commission from other ministers possessing divine authority to bestow the commission, in contradistinction to a ministry holding its sole authority through the appointment of the members of a Christian congregation, is essential to the visible Church.

On this question I will, with your permission, change places with you and take the affirmative, that the former and not the latter is a true ministry according to the Word of God.

That the Church is a visible body—that is, an association of men professing the true religion and united together by some outward organization—we both agree. Now what is essential to this organization? The Confession of Faith, chapter XXV, section III, replies: "Unto this catholic visible Church CHRIST HATH GIVEN THE ministry, oracles and ordinances of God, for the gathering and perfecting of the saints, in this life, to the end of the world: and doth by his own presence and spirit, according to his promise, make them effectual thereunto." Now Christ gave the "ministry" just as he gave the "oracles" and "ordinances," and his presence and spirit are equally promised to all. It is styled the "ministry of God," just as the Scriptures are styled the "oracles of God." No man, no body of men, however learned or pious, could indite other oracles, or sanction other ordinances, and by parity of reason they could not appoint any other ministry. And he has left the ministry in no painful doubt as to its continuance; for when he gave it its grand commission he said, "Lo I am with you always, even unto the end of the world." The ministry must be derived from Christ, or it is no valid ministry at all. As he hath conveyed his word to us through a long succession of ages, and preserved it in periods of ignorance, confusion and darkness, so hath he conveyed to us the ministry and so preserved it; and the same line of proof and argument which traces back the "oracles" and "ordinances" to the Apostles' days, traces back the "ministry" and proves that it is divinely appointed.

But here we touch upon the question of succession—which, however, I mean to reserve for future and fuller consideration. The present argument is preliminary; for if you can set aside the necessity of a ministry *divinely appointed*, in the sense that I have attached to the words, the question of succession is an idle one.

I next quote the Confession of Faith, chapter XXVII sec. 4 "There be only two sacraments ordained by Christ our Lord in the Gospel, that is to say, baptism, and the Supper of the Lord; neither of which may be dispensed by any but a minister of the word, lawfully ordained." In support of the condition that this minister must be *lawfully ordained*, the Epistle to the Hebrews, chap. v. verse 4, is quoted: "And no man taketh this honor unto himself, but he that is called of God, as was Aaron." Now, that the Confession of Faith is right in thus considering the divine call of Aaron as an external call, is manifest in that, according to Scripture, it was not a simple spiritual preparation for the sacred office, nor was it a designation by the choice of the congregation of Israel; but, having been selected by God, he was visibly set apart and consecrated by divine authority. And moreover, the Confession of Faith might greatly have strengthened the compilers thought it needful, by referring to its position, had the following verse "So also Christ glorified not himself to be made an high priest: but he that said unto him, Thou art my Son, to-day have I begotten thee." If the blessed Savior, prepared as he was by the indwelling of all the fulness of God's spirit for his great work of the ministry, did not enter upon it without an external ordination, can we doubt of its necessity to the complete organization of his Church to all future time?

But power greater even than that of administering the sacraments is conceded to the ministry by the Confession of Faith, Chapter XXX, sections 1 and 2: "The Lord Jesus, as King and head of his Church, hath therein appointed a government in the hand of Church officers, distinct from the civil magistrate. To these officers the keys of the kingdom of heaven are committed, by virtue whereof they have power respectively to retain and remit sins, to shut that kingdom against the impenitent both by the word and censures; and to open it unto penitent sinners by the ministry of the Gospel, and by absolution from censure as occasion shall require."

Here are powers which no man certainly would take unto himself, and which it would be reckless contempt for the prerogatives of God for any congregation of men to pretend to confer. Nor is the Presbyterian Church guilty of such awful presumption, for it is expressly acknowledged that these powers are derived from the Lord Jesus, and they are exercised in virtue of authority from him—and not by any delegated authority from the Church.

I go forward now with the Larger Catechism. Question 63 is as follows: "What are the special privileges of the visible Church?"

Answer—"The visible Church hath the privilege of being under God's special care and government; being protected and preserved in all ages, notwithstanding the opposition of all enemies: and of enjoying the communion of saints, the ordinary means of salvation, and offers of grace by Christ to all members of it, IN THE MINISTRY OF THE GOSPEL," &c. The visible Church being thus under God's special care, and being protected and preserved in all ages, can we suppose that he would suffer the "ministry," which he originally gave to it through Christ, to be lost, any more than the "oracles and ordinances" which he also gave? Again, the communion of saints, the ordinary means of salvation, and offers of grace by Christ, are enjoyed *in the Ministry of the Gospel*. If these blessings are to be enjoyed in the ministry of the Gospel, this is the channel through which they are conveyed: and the channel must be as permanent and continuous as the stream which is to flow through it, and therefore both channel and stream are of divine appointment.

In the Larger Catechism, question 158, is as follows: "By whom is the word of God to be preached?" *Answer*—"The word of God is to be preached by such as are sufficiently gifted, and also duly approved and called to that office." The inward gift alone, then, is not sufficient, nor the approval of this gift by the Church, but there must be a call to the office. Of what nature is this call? The text referred to answers the question:—"And no man taketh this honor unto himself, but he that is called of God, as was Aaron." Observe that this same text was cited in the Confession of Faith, in explanation of what lawful ordination is.—To be "duly approved and called," then, is to be lawfully ordained, and to be lawfully ordained is to be set apart outwardly by those possessing authority to this end by divine appointment.

I might here proceed to make other extracts from the standards of the Presbyterian Church, and sustain those I have made by parallel passages from the standards of her sister Churches around us, and illustrate the whole by unequivocal language from the teachings of her ablest doctors—proving that the undoubted doctrine of this Church is, that a ministry divinely appointed by external ordination is essential to the visible Church, and proving, moreover, that this doctrine has the surest warrants of Scripture and sound reason—but enough has been said.

So much for the principles maintained by your standards. As to the general inconsistency of your practice, as indicated in the array of *facts* which you have drawn up, that is your affair and not mine. However, if you will permit me I will observe that I think instances are not wanting to show that other communions interpret the standards of your Church, and the practice of that section of it to which I suppose you belong, in the sense I have expressed, rather than in that which, incautiously perhaps for the purpose of this discussion, you have asserted.

The Congregationalists do not seem to think that you are one with them. In the Congregational Catechism, bearing the imprint, New Haven, A. H. Maltby, 1844, the last question of the book is:—"In what important respect does the Presbyterian Church agree with those just mentioned, (viz the Protestant Episcopal and Methodist Episcopal Churches) *contrary to the primitive and Congregational system?* *Answer.*—"In depriving the brotherhood of each particular Church of the government thereof, and vesting all ecclesiastical power in the hands of Church officers." What the Quakers and Baptists might have to say to your catholic practice I will not undertake to determine. And whether in "missionary" enterprise and the circulation of God's word you find yourselves in brotherly unity with the Methodists, I need not inform the public.—But I will say that the professions of your last letter, of catholic affection and practice, are strangely illustrated by the charge brought against you by 60,000 of your Presbyterian brethren, that in Anno Domini, 1837, you by an act of discipline cut them off from your church, because they adhered to a "plan of union between Presbyterians and Congregationalists" for the work of the Gospel; or rather because, as Church members, they were embraced in a system which grew out of this union.

Into the merits of this charge I do not enter—for I do not make the charge—but may it not be well for you to remember that while you are bringing accusations against me for "exclusiveness" and "uncharitableness," and are ringing all possible changes upon the word "*unchurch*," 60,000 of your laymen and 500 of your clergy are hurling an accusation against you? They employ the stronger word "excommunicate." Does not this tend to show that whatever may be your mercy toward Quakers and others, this mercy has not been extended to these your brethern? You "excommunicated" them—without citation and without a trial—not on the ground of apostacy from the essential faith, but on the pretension that the "plan of union of the Presbyterian and Congregationalists" was unconstitutional, irregular and unnatural. You "excommunicated" them all. This, I believe, is the charge against your Church.*

The facts and principles advanced in your last letter, I think, have been shown to be inconsistent with your standards. But you will say no—and refer again to book I, chapter I, of the Form of Government:—They also believe that there are truths and forms with respect to which men of good characters and principles differ. And in all these they think it the duty both of private Christians and Societies to exercise mutual forbearance toward each other." Who can doubt the truth of this position, or dissent from it? There are many 'truths' and many 'forms,' as to which we differ, that I should think it a waste of time to dispute about. But the question is, whether among these 'truths and forms' the standards and doctors of your Church mean to include the doctrine in question between us, namely, that of a divinely commissioned ministry. If they do not, your quotation does not hold good for the purpose for which you cited it—and that they do not, I think I have sufficiently shown. And surely you yourself do not set so lightly by the ministry of the word as to regard the question between yourselves and the Friends, and the Congregationalists, as only a question of form.

If you do, I am confident that the most learned and eminent of your brethren will not coincide with you. Did I regard the discussion between us as involving only matters of form, I would instantly drop my pen, destroy what I have written, and retire from the field, conceding to you the victory. But it is very far from being, in my view, a question of "form," or a dispute about "externals." It involves a principle of the deepest importance—a principle which in my view has brought down to me, from my blessed Saviour, that covenant of mercy in which I place my hope of salvation, and which is forever to protect this covenant and convey it to all the lost and perishing sons of men—not relaxing its watch and ward over it till the Church militant on earth shall become the Church triumphant in Heaven.—But even if it were a matter of mere form, if God has ordered and appointed it, how dare we say that it is not indispensable?

It may seem to you ungracious in me to adopt the line of argument to which this letter has been devoted, but I plead as my apology that I have been constrained to do it in self-defence, for so far as the doctrine goes, of the necessity for a divinely appointed ministry, deriving its authority from Christ, by external ordination by other ministers, I am a Presbyterian, in the sense which I attach to your standards. If you cannot come and stand with me on this ground, and there with me try our strength whether I must remain with you, or you be compelled to go onward with me, I shall be forced to leave you in the latitudinarian region of Congregationalism till some other opponent from the Presbyterian ranks presents himself to break a lance with you; or in other words, I shall consider this point as sufficiently established, and in my future letters shall take it for granted, without further argument.

Now, in a few words, let me say, in conclusion, that it may be distinctly marked, that your own standards plainly and unequivocally set forth—

I. That the ministry is given to the Church by the self same authority which gives to it the Holy Scriptures, namely, *Christ's authority*. As Christ's authority must be binding in one case as absolutely as it is in the other, it follows of course that the Presbyterian Church holds a divinely appointed ministry to be essential to the being of a Church.

II. That this divine appointment is given in an *external commission*, through ordination by other ordained ministers.

Now it is for you to say how the ordaining ministers are invested with Christ's authority to ordain. Observe, the question is not concerning the internal call and qualifications of *the candidate* for ordination—but concerning the qualifications of his *ordainers* to give him his outward call. The question is not whether *he hold the faith of Christ*, but whether his ordainers have authority to give *him the commission of Christ*—so that the scriptural rule may be obeyed which is referred to by yourselves as bearing upon *ex ernal ordination*—"No man taketh this honor upon himself, but he that was called of God, as *was* Aaron." Observe that this same text was cited in the Confession of Faith, in explanation of what lawful ordination is.—To be "duly approved and called," then, is to be lawfully ordained, and to be lawfully ordained is to be set apart outwardly by those possessing authority to this end by divine appointment.

Do you or do you not believe that you can, consistently with your standards, with the teachings of your accredited ministers, and the most eminent living doctors of your Church, affirm that a minister can be lawfully commissioned otherwise than by *external ordination by other ministers, who have themselves been externally ordained?*

I am Rev. and Dear Sir, your obedient servant,

JONA. M. WAINWRIGHT.

Monday, January 22d.

*A Review of the leading measures, of the General Assembly of 1837. By a member of the New York bar. *New York:* John S. Taylor, 1838. The American Biblical Repository. Vol XII page 219 State of the Presbyterian Church, page 221. Whatever may be ultimately decided to be the legal rights of the parties, *the Church is in fact divided.*

PITTSBURGH—FEBRUARY 3, 1844

PENCILINGS AT HARRISBURGH, FOR 1844.

NUMBER XXVII.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURGH, Jan. 31, 1844.

MR. WHITE:—The business progresses in the Legislature slowly, although it is apparent the body is now beginning to move in earnest. The disposition to proceed in the adjustment of the great and important interests of the Commonwealth, appears to be improving. Mr. Long, (from committee on accounts) to whom was referred the subject of the overcharges in the accounts of M Kinley and Lescure, and Hutter and Bigler, which were rendered and paid at the last session, reported to day that the charges alluded to were not made in accordance, but in direct violation of the law; and that they were over estimated, and that the amount improperly overdrawn exceeded Three Thousand dollars. 15,000 copies in English and 500 in German were ordered to be printed. What course the House will take in this matter remains to be seen. No doubt, however, measures will be taken to have the money refunded.

Mr. McFadden, from the State printer investigating committee, reported all the *evidence* disclosed before it to the house, without any expression of *opinion* thereon. The evidence is very voluminous, and, not having read it, I cannot express any opinion in reference to the facts established by it. 1500 copies in English and 500 in German were ordered to be printed. Mr. Brackenridge read in place a bill to incorporate the Allegheny County Mutual Insurance Company, which was referred to Committee on Corporations.

The remainder of the session was occupied in the discussion of the bill (and the several amendments offered) to provide for the payment of the interest on the State Debt, falling due tomorrow. The bill provides, as you doubtless know, that certificates of State stock shall be issued, carrying an interest of six per cent, redeemable 1st August 1846. Various amendments were offered to the bill for the purpose of engrafting some provision for the immediate payment of the domestic creditors, but they were all voted down. A lengthy though not very interesting debate was had, in which Messrs. Toland, Brady, McManus, Dickey, and Whiteman participated. The principal and most interesting feature in the debate, was the earnestness and zeal with which the doctrine of repudiation was denounced, and the intention to maintain at all hazards the dignity and honor of the Commonwealth.—There seemed to be no division of feeling on this subject. Party considerations were given to the winds, and the legislature seemed as one man to realize that action, prompt, vigorous, energetic action must be had. The bill was passed on final reading by a vote of 68 to 26.

Those who voted against it (it is but fair to say,) did so, more from an idea that its provisions were not as extensive as they might be, than from any hostility to the principles contained in it. So you see the legislature have taken *one step* in the business they came here to perform: and it is to be hoped, that the good feeling, and good intentions manifested to-day may continue to the end of the session. If so, Pennsylvania may be proud of those who have her interests now in charge. I durst not praise any more, for fear I may have to take it back.

There has been nothing done today in the *Senate* worthy of notice. Tomorrow we may reach the lowest bidder bill, or Cooper's or Brackenridge's resolutions. Perhaps the Committee of Ways and Means may report. At any rate, soon, we shall have the important business of the session on the carpet and fairly before the people.

There is some unwise scoundrel here, who is writing anonymous letters abroad, the tendency of which is to carry distress into many families, and which can afford no satisfaction to any one. I allude to the burning of the Washington Hotel, the lynching of E. K Avery, and the murder of Mr. Prince. All these are without the slightest foundation, and Editors should be particularly careful in giving attention to such statements. I saw the burning of the Washington Hotel in your paper, and it has by this time gone over the whole union. Z.

☞ We do not intend to bandy words with the editor of the Post. Mr PHILLIP'S character is too well known in this community to lead us to fear any injury from his mean insinuations or billingsgate asperations. The whole matter between us is comprised in a nutshell. Mr. PHILLIPS charges us in the first place with having some fifteen Clay Whig partners, who are to exert a controlling influence hereafter upon the Gazette. This charge he does not now insist upon, and he has Mr. GRANT'S statement, as well as our own, that it is wholly false. In the second place he charges us with having agreed for a stipulated sum to support the Whig candidate for the Presidency. This charge we also pronounce wholly and entirely false, and we demand of Mr. PHILLIPS the proof. Recollect, we deny having ever, at any time, or in any form, agreed to support the Whig candidate, for any emolument, consideration, or loan whatever. Mr PHILLIPS must now either produce proof for his statement, or stand before the community as a reckless and convicted libeller.

Among the names mentioned by the Post, yesterday, was that of NEVILLE B. CRAIG, Esq. This morning a card appears in the Post from that gentleman, from which we take the following extract:

I beg leave to say through the columns of your paper that I never had have any connection with, or knowledge of, any such scheme, arrangement or "bargain," and that I have never seen any such "article" as that you refer to. I wish to make my denial as broad as possible, and design to convey the idea that I have had not the most remote connection with any arrangement, scheme or proposition to buy out Mr. Grant.

NEVILLE B. CRAIG.

COUNTY TREASURER.—The County Commissioners have appointed Mr. JOHN C. DAVITT, Treasurer of the county, for the unexpired term of ROBERT GLASS, deceased.

NEW ANTIMASONIC PAPER.—We are gratified to observe that a new Antimasonic paper is about to be started in St. Charles, Mo.—We will publish the prospectus in a few days, and we hope a goodly number of subscribers will be sent from this region.

REJECTION OF J M PORTER AND JOHN C SPENCER.—On Tuesday last, the Senate of the United States, by an overwhelming vote rejected the nomination of J M PORTER, as Secretary at War. There were but three votes for the confirmation! On Wednesday last the Senate rejected the nomination of JOHN C. SPENCER, as Judge of the Supreme Court. The nomination was before the Senate short of an hour, and then rejected!

MR. VAN BUREN, the Globe says is to be the Locofoco candidate for President, and that he will be nominated almost unanimously. We are glad to hear it. We wish to have the great jury of the people once more decide upon the peculation and corruption of his administration, and upon his Sub Treasury and Standing Army schemes, &c., and it will be a most tremendous verdict of *guilty*.

CONGRESS.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 31.

In *Senate* nothing of general interest was transacted.

In the *House* the Rules and Orders came up as the regular business, and Mr. A. Johnson of Tennesse, addressed the House on the 21st Rule.

The House adjourned at 2 o'clock, to attend the funeral of Mrs. Redding, wife of a member of Congress from New Hampshire.

The Green Mountain Boys.

The Whigs of Vermont have lately been addressed by the State Central Committee, in a most stirring appeal, replete with sound sense, ardor, and patriotism. After recounting the betrayal of the Whig party in 1841, by JOHN TYLER, the address proceeds as follows:

We have, then, fellow Whigs, the battle to fight again, and we invite you to the contest. We believe another, and a more decided, triumph awaits us; but, by perserving labor it must be *won*. It is for us to take care of ourselves. The Republican Whigs of Vermont have achieved for the past three years no triumph worthy their renown. They have not been *defeated*, but have they *conquered*? It need not be disguised that our victories have been but partial. Our opponents are vigilant, active, persevering; encouraged by the defections from our ranks, which they have mainly promoted, and by a refinement of malice, striving to profit by the treachery and weakness of him whose offices they enjoy. We rely, and we may rely, upon the invincible soundness of our principles; but not upon this alone. Our principles must be promulgated and explained. We must promote discussion and debate. We ask no blind adherence to party. We seek converts among those whose judgments and patriotism may be convinced.

The same purposes and ends which moved our efforts in 1840, animate our present endeavors. The Whigs of Vermont are not disturbed by factions among themselves. Their potent bond of union is to be found in the PRINCIPLES they advocate, and referring to them, they present an unbroken array. They are not, like the "harmonious democracy" of a sister State, subdivided into "Barn-burners," and "Old Hunkers," appellations which, however descriptive they may be of the propensities, or grateful to the tastes, of those who bear them, we hope never to hear applied to any portion of the party to which we belong. We are WHIGS in the true sense of the word—opponents of Executive encroachments, and friends of constitutional republicanism. Now, as in 1840, we contend for

A stable TARIFF for Revenue *and* Protection:
A National, sound and uniform *Currency*, by whatever means it may be best attained, by a bank or otherwise, which shall possess more than "an *odor* of nationality."
A just administration of the Public Lands, and a fair and equitable DISTRIBUTION of the proceeds of their sale among the States.
A curtailment of Executive power and patronage, having special reference to the abuse of the veto:
An amendment of the Constitution by which the eligibility of the President shall be restricted to a single term:
An economical administration of the General Government, and for those who hold office under it entire exemption from proscription for opinion's sake, with due restraints, upon their inteference with the freedom of elections.

And, finally, the abolition of the odious institution of domestic slavery, by any and every constitutional means.

For these objects, Whigs of Vermont, you contended in 1840, and in their support we invoke you to renewed effort. Let us retain them, and in the words of the noblest statesman of the age, Henry Clay, "we shall cease to be afflicted with bad administrations of the Government."

We recommend to you early and efficient *organization* throughout the State; and as a first step in this organization, we respectfully suggest that a Whig meeting be held in every town, or by a union of towns, on Thursday THE 22D DAY OF FEBRUARY NEXT, it is an auspicious day—the birth-day of WASHINGTON. It is *his* virtuous example, his self-denying patriotism, his love of constitutional liberty, that we would remember, and his principles, exemplified in the administration of our country, that we desire to maintain. We ask you not, however, to meet on that day, in the spirit of *party*, nor yet as citizens of Vermont alone. As the name and the character of Washington are the inheritance of our whole country, so let our aims and views on that day comprehend, the welfare of that country. Let us meet as AMERICANS, and measuring our political principles and aims by the standard of his whose fame has rendered the day illustrious to all time, we shall inspire ourselves with new zeal in their behalf, when we find, as we assuredly shall, to how great an extent they are identical.

In this spirit assemble, fellow Whigs, and you will have begun the contest in a manner which shall sustain you to a triumphant result, and enable you to bestow the electoral vote of "unconquered Vermont" upon the statesman whom your delegates at Baltimore shall present for your suffrage, by a majority which shall be worthy the CAUSE and the MAN.

C. TOWNSLEY, HILAND HALL,
HAMPDEN CUTTS, D W C CLARKE,
GEO. A ALLEN, E P WALTON, Jr.,
S W KEYES, A G CHADWICK,

The Whig Town Committees are invited to consult in reference to the above suggestion, and if they concur therein, to make all necessary arrangements for, and give notice of the places of the meetings.

For the Gazette.

MR. WHITE:—I see his Hon. Judge Baird has refused to accede to the request of the friends of Gen. Markle to publish in the Advocate the proceedings of their meeting of Saturday last. In his paper to-day he reprimands the Harrisburgh Telegraph for publishing an article against Gen Irwin. Can he tell the difference, in fairness and candor, between that and refusing a portion of the Whig party to be heard through his paper in favor of another?

He thinks no man should be nominated who cannot and will not take the stump as an orator. Then nobody can be a Whig governor except a lawyer. All the rest of the party are anathmatized and excluded. Gen. Washington, were he living, would he entirely incompetent. So would hundreds of the most competent and best men in the country. Now if Judge Baird *knows his own heart*, he knows there are thousands of good speakers, who are good for nothing else: and though they might make Whig principles popular, they never could do as much for themselves. So that Whig principles might be very popular and generally prevalent, but the Whig candidate might be just as unpopular. So that might happen, which generally happens in Pennsylmics of its own cherished principles. Have such wise politicians as the editor of the Advocate nothing to answer for this most unfortunate condition of the state?

We have hundreds of stump speakers competent to make Whig principles understood every where. The demand is fully supplied. But how many popular men have we to rally around them the friends of those principles—or that large mass of the people, who vote, not with reference to the State or National principle involved, but with reference to the extent and quality of the public service rendered by the candidate—his honesty, his patriotism. For my part, I am in favor of those who have served their country, under circumstances which entitled them to the public confidence, whether they can stump it or not. It will do me if they have given their private fortune to their country, trudged through the western wilderness in the dead of winter, slept in the open air, under the northern sky, met the dangers of death under almost every shape, and having done so, have retired to private life; all these, if the person is competent and honest, will do me, even though he can not make a stump speech.

Feb. 1, 1844 PHILO MARKLE.

WESTMORELAND COUNTY.—The Greensburgh Intelligencer of Friday last, says. It is the generally received opinion that the office of *Vice President* will be conferred on Pennsylvania by the Whig National Convention, to be held in Baltimore in May next; should such appear to be the desire of the people of the State. Westmoreland county will claim the honor of presenting for nomination, to the 4th of March convention a candidate for the office of Governor. For the former office, the Hon Harmar Denny has been favorably spoken of, not only in Pennsylvania, but also in several other states of the Union. To the latter office, Gen. Joseph Markle has claims which must not be lightly cast aside."

Odd Fellowism and Religion.

There seems to be a pertinacious effort making by the Odd Fellows, aided, we are sorry to say, by some misguided persons professing to be Christians to unite its destinies with religion. We referred two weeks ago to the fact that a Columbia Church *had* been desecrated by a *sermon* on the "beauties" of Odd Fellowism—delivered by an itinerant named Barns, and to the rumor that an attempt would be made to procure one of our churches for the same purpose. Since then the attempt has been made to the trustees to procure the Methodist church, who, to their honor, refused to have their house of worship made a medium for propogating the impious doctrines of the Order. But we hear that the Trustees of the Presbyterian Church, or a majority of them, less impressed with the sacred character of a house of God, have consented to throw open that church to this Anti-Religious object.—We hope for the sake of the church, however, that they will not permit it to be used for any such purposes. Any man who will declare, as we understand Barns did in Columbia, that "Odd Fellowism is as pure as the heart of our Savior," should never be permitted to defile any pulpit with his blasphemous and impious declarations, and we cannot believe he will. *Lancaster Union.*

Maj. Henry M. Rutledge, only son of Edward Rutledge, a Signer of the Declaration of Independence, and afterwards Governor of South Carolina, died at Nashville, Tenn., on the 20th, aged 68. He was born in 1775; Secretary to Gen. C C Pinckney, Embassador to France, in 1797; commissioned Major in the U. S Army in 1799; served several years in the Legislature of his native State, and removed in 1816 to Tennessee, where he has held many responsible stations. He was greatly esteemed as a gentleman of integrity and benevolence.

A GENTLEMAN meeting one of his friends, who was insolvent, expressed great concern for his embarrassments. "You are mistaken, my dear sir," was the reply, "'tis not *I*, *tis my creditors who are embarrassed.*"

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

WEEKLY.

Published Daily and Weekly,

BY D. N. WHITE.

South-East Corner of Market and Fourth Streets

TERMS.—The Daily paper is SIX Dollars per annum, in advance. The Weekly paper, containing most of the matter of the Daily, and but few advertisements, TWO Dollars per annum, *in advance*, or THREE Dollars at the end of the year.

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PITTSBURGH—FEBRUARY 6, 1844

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

☞ The Partnership existing between the undersigned, since the first day of July, 1843, in the publication of the Pittsburgh Gazette, is this day dissolved, by the purchase by D. N. WHITE of M. M. GRANT'S entire interest—the dissolution to take effect from the first day of January, 1844.—The accounts of White & Grant will be settled at the Office, as heretofore, or by either of the undersigned. D. N. WHITE.

Jan. 29, 1844. M. M. GRANT.

☞ NOTICE TO DEBTORS.—It is highly important that the accounts of CRAIG & GRANT, D. N. WHITE & CO., and WHITE & GRANT, should be settled without delay, as the former partners wish to realize their means to apply in other business. Some of these accounts have been standing for several years, and we hope all indebted for subscriptions or advertising will settle their accounts as soon as possible. Jan. 29, 1844

PENCILLINGS AT HARRISBURGH, FOR 1844.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

NUMBER XXX.

HARRISBURGH, Feb'y 3, 1844.

MR. WHITE:—The proceedings of the Legislature, to day, afford very little matter for communication. A bill passed the Senate, of some 15 or more sections, supplemental to the act, incorporating the City of Allegheny.

The Judiciary Committee, to whom was referred the petition of the Washing on County Bar, praying for the repeal of the compulsory arbitration law, reported against the prayer of the petitioners. On motion of Mr. Dunlop, the House proceeded to the consideration of the resolution, instructing our delegation in Congress to urge upon the national legislature the importance of constructing a National McAdamised Road from the Cumberland road through Pittsburgh to Erie harbor. The resolution was adopted. The foregoing is a history of all that has transpired in either House of any interest. The House agreed today to lengthen this session half an hour, till otherwise ordered. Time has been worse than wasted, and the game of bo-peep could be played with great dignity in this Hall, (as it was after the recess) and without interfering to any considerable extent with the business transacted to day. Z.

The Free Church of Scotland.

The New York American, in noticing a sermon by Rev. Mr. Baird, of South Carolina, which has just been published, entitled "The Exodus of the Church of Scotland, and the Claims of the Free Church of Scotland on the sympathy and assistance of American Christians," has some remarks containing information probably new to most of our readers. Who of us has not read and wept over the suff rings of the Church of Scotland in former days? Who has not admired the heroic devotion to principle, the attachment to truth, the martyr like patience and firmness, even unto death, of the ancient Scottish Covenanters? Who has not fancied he has heard their songs of praise, their expressions of holy confidence in God, their fervent prayers, as assembled in some lonely glen, on some bleak hill-side, or some desolate moor, to which they had repaired to worship God in peace? Who has not in imagination witnessed their firm trust in God, their holy joy, their Christian triumph over the fears of death, as, when beset by the sanguinary CLAVERHOUSE, and his brutalized soldiery, they have laid down their lives for the truth? Who, we say, that admires true Christian principle has not seen and felt and thought of these things; but we look upon them as the events of a barbarous age, as things of impossible occurrence in the nineteenth century, in a Christian land.

But in the article below, we learn that the Scottish Church is now passing through the same fiery trials as in former days, only limited in degree. Their lives are not now taken, but their right to worship God is denied them, by those who have the power, and they have been driven from the haun s of men to encroach upon the precincts of the less merciless sea—they have found no place to worship God, *except below high water mark, when the tide was out, upon the shores of the ocean!* God bless them, and keep them faithful to the truth, and their faith will raise good old Scotland again to the days of her Christian glory. The American says:

Among the marking events of the year that has just closed, was the secession of more than 400 ministers from the established church of Scotland, because of the claims made by the civil power, to control them in ecclesiastical matters.

At the head of the seceders was the illustrious Dr. Chalmers, and among his associates men distinguished not less as pious clergymen, than as eminent scholars, philosophers, and writers.

They, with the congregations adhering to, or since sprung up around them, to the number of 600, are by this secession cut off from all support from the establishment—that is to say, 600 new churches, upon the voluntary principle, are now about to be established in Scotland.

The landowners, and large proprietors of the country generally, side with the establishment, and not only side with them, but in some instances refuse permission to the new congregations to meet for worship any where within their possessions. Instances are not wanting, where, driven from place to place, some congregations have finally found no spot on which to worship God according to the dictates of their conscience, except below high water mark, when the tide was out, upon the shores of the sea!

This will seem incredible to many of our readers—yet in the discourse before us, which was delivered last November, in Charleston, South Carolina, by the Rev. Dr. Smyth, as an appeal for aid from Americans to the Free Church of Scotland several affecting cases are specified of congregations thus situated.

The question is one of deep interest to Americans, who—whatever the bigotry and intolerance manifested in so many anniversaries, called religious, and in theological discussions,—do all yet unite in the conviction, that between the Church and the State there should be no union, and that to the congregation rightfully belongs the choice of its pastor—the two great points for which the Free Church of Scotland now contends.

We, therefore, think this discourse, together with the documents contained in the notes, and in the Appendix, furnishing as they do a concise view of the causes which led to the separation of the Ministers and Elders of the Free Church of Scotland, will be read with general interest.

Mr. Abbott, Whig, is ascertained to be chosen in the 3rd Congressional district of Massachusetts, thus comp'eting the whole Massachusetts delegation, which now stands 8 Whigs to 2 Locofocos.

Withdrawal of Mr. Calhoun.

The Charleston, S. C. papers, of the 29th ult., contain a long Address from JOHN C CALHOUN to his political friends and supporters assigning his reasons for not permitting his name to go before the proposed Convention to be held in Baltimore in May next.

He commences his letter by complaining of the mode in which delegates have been appointed to the Baltimore May Convention, in some instances by State Conventions, where the people were not directly represented, and then says:

"I, then, after the most careful and deliberate survey of the whole ground, have decided, that I cannot permit my name to go before the proposed Convention, constituted as it must now be, consistently with the principles which have ever guided my public conduct. My objections are insuperable. As it must be constituted, it is repugnant to all the principles, on which, in my opinion, such a Convention should be formed. What those principles are, I shall now proceed briefly to state."

He then proceeds at great length to state the principles on which he thinks a Convention to nominate a President should be constituted that the rights of the smaller states may not be lost and swallowed up in the influence of the large States. He then says:

"Having now assigned my reasons for refusing to permit my name to go before the Baltimore Convention, it rests with you who have placed it before the people and assented to abide by a Convention fairly constituted, to detrmine what course you will pursue.

Be your decision what it may I shall be content. But I regarded it as due to the occasion, to you and myself, to declare that under no circumstances whatever shall I support any candidate, who is opposed to free trade, and in favor of the protective policy, or whose prominent and influential friends and supporters are. I hold the policy to be another name for a system of monopoly and plunder, and to be thoroughly anti-republican and federal in its character. I also hold that so long as the duties are so laid as to be in fact bounties to one portion of the community, while they operate as oppressive taxes on the other, there can be no hope that the Government can be reformed, or that its expenditures will be reduced to the proper standard."

* * * * * * * *

Much less, still, can I give my support to any candidate who shall give his aid or countenance to the agitation of abolition in Congress or elsewhere; or whose prominent and influential friends and supporters shall. I doubt the sincerity of any man, who declares he is no abolitionist, whilst at the same time he aids or countenances the agitation of the question, be his pretext what it may. If we have a right to our slaves, we have a right to hold them in peace and quiet. If the Constitution guarantees the one, it guarantees the other, and if it forbids the one from being attacked, it equally forbids the other. Indeed the one stands to the other, as means to an end, and is so avowed by the abolitionists; and on the plainest principles of morals, if the end be prohibited, the means of effecting it also are. Of the two, I regard the deluded fanatic far less guilty and dangerous than he, who, for political and party purposes, aids or countenances him, he acknowledges to be forbidden by the Constitution.

It is time that end should be put to this system of plunder and agitation. They have been borne long enough. They are kindred measures and hostile, as far at least, as one portion of the Union is concerned. While the tariff takes from us the proceeds of our labor, abolition strikes at the labor itself. The one robs us of our income, while the other aims at destroying the source from which that income is derived. It is impossible for us to stand patiently much longer, under their double operation, without being impoverished and ruined. JOHN C. CALHOUN.

The Charleston Courier, in commenting on the address, is of the opinion that Mr. CALHOUN'S friends will not place him in nomination for the next Presidency.

"We may then take it for granted, that under existing auspices, Mr. Calhoun leaves the field to Mr. Clay and Mr. Van Buren, and we are led to infer, from two significant passages near the close of his address, that as between those two gentlemen, he will preserve an armed neutrality."

The Charleston Mercury—Mr. CALHOUN'S special organ, removes Mr. CALHOUN'S name from the head of its columns, and after declaring its unwavering attachment to the doctrines of Free Trade, says:

"The coming Baltimore Convention, then, as the readers of the *Mercury* must long since have known, may be to us nothing—its decrees nothing: its nominations nothing—*will* be nothing, unless in supporting the candidate of the party, we can feel that we are effectively advancing the principles which we hold above all party."

For the Gazette.

MARKLE MEETING.

At a meeting of Whigs and Antimasons, held at Irwin's Long Room on Saturday evening, the 3d inst., WILLIAM BELL was appointed President, Capt. *Samuel Cooper, John Sheriff*, Maj. *John Willock, Peter Fleeger*, Dr. *James R. Speer*, Vice Presidents, and T. J Bigham, Esq, D. M. Curry, T. L. McMillan and John Laughlin, Secretaries.

The meeting was addressed briefly by Messrs. O'H Robinson, Esq, Joseph Barker and J. B. Miller, and at length and eloquently by Moses Hampton and T. J Bigham, Esqs., William Bell, and Capt. Cooper, when the following preamble and resolutions were adopted by acclamation.

A great national bereavement has imposed on the people the necessity of renewing the struggle of 1840, and the period for action is at hand. In less than twelve years the country had been precipitated from the height of prosperity to comparative bankruptcy, when the public indignation burst on the authors of the public calamities and hurled them from power. But an unforseen contingency has defeated the public will, and the victory must be re-achieved.

Through the instrumentality of a succession of Locofoco administrations, our once proud and honored commonwealth has been overwhelmed with an enormous foreign debt, and we are forced to choose between severe and exhausting taxation and the infamy of repudiation.

Having our favorite measure of national policy—the protection of our own laborers from the degradation and misery of competing with the pauper labor of Europe—our state has, by the same treacherous agency, been made the ally and coadjutor of the only enemy of that policy. But for the treachery of Pennsylvania locofocoism, the Anti-tariff party of the Union would have been long ago too feeble to be respected or feared, and Pennsylvania's most cherished measure would have been established as the settled policy of this nation.

There is a growing impression that the general result of the next Presidential election is to be settled on Pennsylvanian ground, and the friends of domestic industry, are disposed to assist us to rescue the State from its present false position. To this end, they offer us the Vice Presidency if we shall show ourselves worthy if it. All parties admit and insist that great injustice has been done us in the distribution of the officers of the national government. But who would bestow a high office on a Pennsylvanian who is willing to accept a paltry foreign mission, or an under clerkship at Washington, as an equivalent for the abandonment of Pennsylvania interests? Even an offer to bless his countrymen by reducing their wages to the standard of European pauperism, could not purchase for the leader of Pennsylvania locofocoism the rank of a formidable competitor for the Presidency. He might sell out his interest in the good will of the party, for an office in expectancy under his superiors, but the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States are posts too honorable to be deserved, and too remote to be hoped for by such a Pennsylvanian. If the people of the United States wish to bestow either of those offices on a Pennsylvanian, it can be bestowed worthily only on a foe of locofocoism.

In our opinion, however, the good wishes and assistance of our friends will avail us nothing if the election for Governor shall go against us in October next. It would be the prelude to a more decisive and disastrous defeat in November. A defeated party cannot be rallied to a new and immediate effort, much less could it acquire additional strength. It is not improbable, therefore, that as far as the vote and influence of this state is concerned, the Presidential election will be virtually decided in October.

With these mighty consequences depending in our selection of a candidate for Governor, we are willing, yes, anxious to hazard the result under the banner of GENERAL MARKLE.

If his fame as a soldier—his patriotism and high sense of honor and honesty, his sound and safe principles, his talents and moral and social virtues, his connexion and association with the German yeomanry—with the great farming and laboring interests of Pennsylvania, cannot give us victory, there is no hope for the country, certainly none for the party. In all these qualities, he is the equal of the most meritorious of his competitors. In no respect is one of them his superior. But in these respects he excels them all—in the glory which he has acquired in the battle field, and his love of country shown by the pledge of his property to the use of his country.

He has never sought civil office; has preferred the seclusion and comforts of his farm to all the honor and emoluments that office and power could bestow upon him. These are evidences of rare virtues, and sterling ones for the times: and they constitute the elements of a popularity which all the artifice and party machinery of the Pennsylvania agency of the "Albany Regency" cannot withstand. We see this in the universal burst of enthusiasm, with which the first mention of his name has been received as far as he is known. There is a standing committee of his old fellow-soldiers in every neighborhood in the West, and of every political party, ready to do battle for him as they have done before.

We have deplored the party dissensions which here and elsewhere have separated brethren of the same political faith. It is essential to success that they should be healed. Who can heal them? This meeting, composed principally of the most active members of the antagonist divisions, is conclusive evidence of the healing influence of the name under which we rally.

Resolved, Therefore, that it is the opinion of the Whigs and Antimasons of Allegheny county, that in order to secure the success of the great principles in which we all concur, that Gen MARKLE ought to be nominated for the office of Governor.

Resolved, That we know him, either by personal acquaintance or otherwise, to be well qualified, and honest as well as capable.

Resolved, That as we know of no Harrison man of 1840 who is now opposed to Gen. MARKLE, we can and will give him in this county an old fashioned Harrison majority.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in all the Whig and Antimasonic papers in the State.

WM. BELL, *Pres't.*

Capt SAMUEL COOPER, Maj. JOHN WILLOCK, JOHN SHERIFF, PETER FLEEGER, } *Vice Prest's.*

T. J Bigham, D. M. Curry, T L M'Millan, John Laughlin, } *Secretaries.*

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

Union—Action.

Some time since, in noticing Mr. Clay's late letter on the subject of Masonry, the Pittsburg Gazette remarked that it was anti Locofoco in feeling and principle, but had not determined to support Henry Clay.

The Editor of this Journal is an able, fearless, honest man. He speaks as he thinks. His views, therefore, are entitled always to consideration, since they are presented in no captious spirit, or paratisan temper. We are glad, indeed, that he has given utterance to them; for, we believe, a calm consideration of these views, of the position of the Whigs, and the merits of Mr. Clay, will induce this Journal with its political associates, to unite, cordially with us, in sustaining the Farmer of Ashland as the best means of arresting the progress of Locofocoism, and putting down effectually the principles and practices of its leaders—principles and practices, which, if unchecked, must sow corruption, and spread licentiousness, in every Department of our Government, and through every section of our common country.

There is very little doubt of the fact, that the Whig party, as a party, has labored under some serious difficulties. It has not always acted together. Neither in the States in local affairs, nor in the country, as regards national measures, has it presented, on various occasions an united front. The condition of Allegheny County, Pa, at the late election exemplifies this remark fully. The cause of these difficulties is well understood. Some of our friends wish this measure, others oppose it; some desire to go this way, others that; some urge a particular man, others oppose him; and making their single opinion the index of action, sustain or seek to thwart the Whigs as this opinion may be upheld or eschewed by them. United, then, though we be in general on principle, and *wholly* in our *opposition* to Locorocoism, yet we differ often on immaterial, certainly not vital matters; so that it is only when objects of deep and overwhelming interest bury all minor differences, that we stand together, shoulder to shoulder, in the cause of the country.

These difficulties the Loco Foco leaders do not experience. They are bound together by a thorough drill. Office, and the spoils of office, is their aim; to secure these, they are organized from one end of the country to the other. If a member of the party resists any one measure, he is thrown over board; if segments of the party complain of its course, they are denounced and expelled; whatever is done, or left undone, in the Government of the State, or the Government of the Nation, rulers of the party, must be upheld by the party as a party. It is hardly necessary for us to specify instances of this action. Did Mr. Hamer oppose Locofoco ultraism in Ohio? He was put under the ban. Does Mr Henshaw of Massachusetts, or Porter of Pennsylvania, accept office under President Tyler? The Locofoco leaders are the hottest against confirming their nomination. Is Mr. Calhoun refractory? He, too, is denounced. So that by *drill*, by means of caucus dictation at the State Capitols, and at Washington, the party is handed together, and by art, intrigue, and a positive despotism, persuaded, *forced* to act in concert, to poll, on all occasions their full strength, just as if in heart and head, every member of it felt and thought alike.

Now, admitting the fact, as the Pittsburgh Gazette does, that this party has wasted the public means, injured the public credit, and stained the public virtue with corruption, how, we ask, are its leaders to be met and put down? There is but one course. There can be but one. A FULL—HEARTY—ENTIRE UNION OF THE ANTI-LOCO SPIRIT OF THE LAND. Nothing else can or will effect this object. And what should we say, what think, of the man, or the set of men, who, witnessing the evils of Locofocoism, and foreseeing necessarily the still greater evils which it must inflict upon the country if it continue in power, will yet stand aloof from the conflict, because, on some minor point, or immaterial measure, he or they differ from the Whig party? As well vote directly with our opponents—nay, better; for then we should be free from that dispiriting influence which division or lukewarmness ever creates. If then we are in earnest in this matter; if, as we believe to be the case with the Pittsburgh Gazette, it dreads and deprecates as solemnly as any of us can do, the continued rule of Locofocoism in the country;—and all of us must unite *upon principle*, and work together with our whole strength, until this evil, with all its corrupting influences, is driven out in contempt and disgrace from places of trust and of power.

We need not go into detail on this subject. Pennsylvania, in her embarrassment, stands out a recorded proof of the abuse of Locofoco misrule. The gerrymandering in Ohio; the base attempts in this State and elsewhere to put the Judiciary at the feet of the party; the despotic power exercised at Washington to prevent a minority from even protesting; the denial of the right of petition; the flagrant trifling with the property of the country for party ends; the effort, silent but sure, to establish a central power at Washington, through means of the caucus system, unknown to and above the Constitution of the land, and which, if once established, must destroy all balance of power in our country, and uproot the very foundations of our Government,—these are the evils which beset, or threaten, us, and can we, DARE we, by division or lukewarmness, allow them to fasten upon the country, when, if we were united, if like men we acted resolutely together, we could unloose, and scatter them, and their creditors, to the four winds of heaven? Never! Our motto then must be union—union as to men—union as to measures.

PITTSBURGH... FEBRUARY 7, 1844.

The Charges of the Post once more.

We have no expectation that the editor of the Post will retract any of his unfounded charges against us, however much he may be convinced of his error. Having made a charge he will stick to it, though evidence of the most undoubted character should write falsehood upon his conscience in letters of fire. We expect no justice from his hands, not even common decency, for if he possessed a particle of honesty he would publish our reply to his unfounded allegations. But we wish to present the matter plainly before the public, for their reflection and decision.

The Post, some days since, made a charge against us of the following character:—that we had, for a stipulated sum, raised by fifteen Whigs, agreed to support the Whig nominee for the Presidency. This charge we most emphatically and unequivocally denied, and called for the proof. We did this, too, fully aware of the nature of the evidence the editor of the Post had to offer. We knew he had consented to be a partaker with a man who had betrayed the confidence of his partners in business, and violated all the decencies of life, by clandestinely copying their private papers.—We knew all this, and made our denial of the charge most unequivocally, because it *was wholly untrue*.

Well, what is the proof the Post offers to substantiate its charge. Why two papers, one of which we never saw, and the other we had positively refused to sign more than two months ago. These two papers were gotten up without our connivance, or any consultation with us—they were not intended for our benefit at all. We opposed the arrangements from the beginning—they were intended to aid Mr. GRANT in disposing of his share of the establishment. They were never finally perfected or carried out.

The Post has, therefore, failed entirely in the proof of its assertions. It has not proved its charges, and it therefore stands convicted of slander.

As we stated before, we are acquainted with but two or three of the gentlemen mentioned by the Post. They are all gentlemen of respectability. Their word is a sufficient guarantee for any statements they make—Now, if the Post, or its toady of the American, can procure from any of these gentlemen, or from Mr. DUNLOP, who the Post says drew up the papers, a statement saying that we ever agreed, either orally or by writing, to the terms mentioned in the Bond which the Post published, or in any way agreed to support the Whig nominee for any consideration whatever, then we will acknowledge the Post has some foundation for its charges. These gentlemen live in our midst, and are well known as business men, and we refer to them for the truth of our statement.

We are not governed by such motives as the grovelling disposition of the Post seems to imagine. We avowed our determination to support the Whig nominee before the papers published by the Post were ever thought of, and we did so from a conviction of duty. It was because we had made known our determination in this respect that the papers were gotten up, by the gentlemen concerned, to remove the obstacles out of the way of our taking a decided stand. Had we been a purchaseable article, we might have been in the enjoyment of the government printing to the amount of probably some couple thousand of dollars, which the Post has realized from JOHN TYLER. His Accidency found we could not be purchased to connive at his treachery, or smooth over his conduct with honied words, and he took the printing from us. He found the editors of the Post, on the contrary, ready to fawn and praise, and throw principles to the dogs, and he bestowed his favor upon them, and they have grown fat in their iniquity. This printing they enjoy to this day, by truckling to the powers at Washington.

The manner in which the Post came by the information, which it has so signally failed to use to our injury, must forever stamp the character of its conductors with meanness. Mr PHILLIPS knew that copies of the papers were obtained in a clandestine manner. He knew, at least any honorable man would have known, that information so obtained it was unjust to use. He knew that the information in the papers did not belong to him, that he had no right to appropriate the property of others to his own ends. He has now the consolation of knowing that he has put himself on a par with pilferers for nothing. He has no profit but the disgrace of the transaction.

As to the Post's Locofoco friend, who meanly betrayed the confidence reposed in him by the men with whom he is connected in business, we hear but one opinion. Deep contempt and loathing is expressed by every person, of every political party. He is only spoken of as a man to be shunned by all men of character, and as one who has placed himself beyond the reach of the ordinary courtesies of life. A man so mean is to be pitied.

THE CITY PRINTERS.—The Advocate and Aurora have been selected to publish the ordinances, &c., for the city during the ensuing year, and the Chronicle to do the Job Printing. We wish them joy of their bargain.

CONGRESS.—On Saturday last, the Senate did not sit. In the House no important business was transacted. The Rules and Orders came up, and were postponed to Tuesday.

VERY SUDDEN DEATH.—A lady named Mrs. MCCRACKEN, while purchasing some butter in the Diamond Market this morning, suddenly dropped down dead. Cause, an Apoplectic fit. She was the wife of a brother of DR. MCCRACKEN of the 5th Ward;—he is now lying quite sick. Surely death is in our midst

☞ An illustration of the truism that "honesty is the best policy" came under our notice last week on this wise: "A merchant from Ohio came to this city to dispose of a large lot of Cloverseed. As the news of a reaction eastward had not arrived, he readily found a buyer in one of our best Merchants at $5,25 per bushel, and a verbal contract was made for its delivery. Presently, however, the Ohio man thinking perhaps he could do a little better, raised a quibble, and flew from the bargain.—In a day or two, on came the intelligence of a decline, and *then* he became frightened—was anxious to sell, and wanted the aforesaid merchant to take hold, but he would'nt. Finally he got it off at $5,00, losing in his anixety to make a picayune more per bushel, the convenient sum of $75."

"THE OLD WARRIOR."—This is the title of a spirited paper, started at Harrisburgh, for the purpose of advocating the claims of Gen. MARKLE to the nomination of Governor at the 4th of March Convention. We take the following extract from the first number:

"What a *character for contemplation* then, does Gen. *Markle* present! How noble!—how disinterested!!—how grand does he stand out, in bold relief on the pages of our history! "All Roman and all Grecian fame" may be challenged to furnish an adequate parallel. It transcends even the patriotism of the Revolution! In that day of trial, the signers of the Declaration of Independence, it is true, "pledged their *fortunes*" to sustain the cause; but they did so, under the *alternative*, in case of failure and defeat, of losing them entirely by *confiscation*. To save the whole they gave up a part. But MARKLE! had but one inducement only, to urge him to make the sacrifice. His COUNTRY stood in immediate need of the means to defend her BLEEDING FRONTIERS; and that was sufficient for *his* patriotism, to induce him to expend his substance, unasked, and voluntarily, in her behalf—disregarding in doing so, as we have already shown, those feelings of avarice and avidity of accumulation, general and common to all mankind.

GENERAL MARKLE, (in a word) may be emphatically said to be "one in a thousand" among men, and we fervently trust, that the people of Pennsylvania will show their gratitude and appreciation of public virtue, and disinterestedness, by elevating him to a station where he will be ONE in 170,000!!!

Can the 4th of March Convention hesitate for a moment to nominate such a man.

Harmar Denny in Ohio.

The Harrison Republican, published in Cadiz Ohio, has the following testimonial in favor of our worthy fellow-townsman, Hon. HARMAR DENNY.

☞ A friend at Pittsburgh, has directed our attention to an article in the 'Gazette' of that city, recommending HARMAR DENNY, as a suitable candidate for the office of Vice President. To Mr. D, we do not object—as we consider him a man of superior talents, and sound whig principles—and a man, too, who would add strength to the ticket. Should the great whig party look to Pennsylvania for their candidate for that exalted station, they cannot make a more judicious selection or procure a man eminently qualified.

From the New York American.

The Pittsburgh Daily Gazette, one of the oldest and most respectable Whig papers in Western Pennsylvania—but which has doubted about the expediency of supporting Henry Clay—having now passed into the sole proprietorship, of one of its former editors, Mr. White, comes out distinctly for that eminent man. He thus states his ground:

"I honestly prefer a candidate in no way connected with slavery and masonry: but I cannot understand the consistency or patriotism which would lead to the commission of a positive injury, because the greatest good cannot be obtained. As a Whig I admire Mr. Clay—he is everything I wish. As an Antimason and a friend of Antislavery, I prefer a man less objectionable on those grounds. But as I cannot succeed in carrying out all my views in the selection of a candidate, I submit to the decision of the majority, trusting that the steady advance of correct public sentiment will ere long bring all branches of the Antilocofoco party into harmonious action against every social and political evil."

This is good sense and sound patriotism, and will, we trust, be imitated in other quarters.

Renunciation of Masonry.

We take pleasure in recording a renunciation of Masonry so clear and explicit as the following from JAMES G. BIRNEY, Esq., which we find in the last Spirit of Liberty:

LOWER SAGINAW, Mich, Jan. 30, 1844.

Dear Sir:—Your letter of the 2d instant, requesting my views on the subject of MASONRY for the information of yourself as well as your friends, was received yesterday. Having no objection to comply with the request, I shall proceed to do so, by giving a brief account of my connexion with the order.

The example and encouragement of a highly esteemed friend, somewhat older than myself, in addition to the motives that ordinarily influence young men to become Masons, persuaded me, whilst a student of law in Philadelphia, in 1813, to unite with a Lodge.

I gave no especial attention to the subject of Masonry till a year or two after my initiation; when, having in the meantime returned to Kentucky, (of which state I am a native,) and a Lodge having been set on foot in the village where I resided, I became a member of it, and not an idle one; for between that time and my removal to Alabama, in the winter, of 1817-18, I had delivered two anniversary addresses, and taken the degree of Royal Arch Mason.

The investigations to which I was naturally led preparative to the addresses, convinced me that the claims of Masonry to *antiquity* were groundless, and the *obligations* it assumed to impose, (especially in the highest degree I had taken,) striking, as I believe them to do, at the root of morality and civil order—and the unhappy influence that attending on the Lodges erected on the habits of multitudes of the order—had wrought in me, before my emigration from Kentucky, a considerable atatement of the zeal I had for a short time felt in its behalf.

After my removal to Alabama, I had no Masonic communication of any kind, till 1822, when I was prevailed on to deliver an address at one of the anniversaries. The next summer, I accompanied an old acquaintance—a stranger in that part of the country—to the lodge of the village in which I dwelt: remaining only long enough to introduce him to several of the members.—These two are the only instances in which I have been present in a lodge since 1818. And so rusty have I for a long time been in the mummry of Masonry, that unless I were allowed time for recollection, I should not be able to make my way into a lodge of even the lowest degree.

Ever since 1823, my separation from the Order has been complete—but without any formal and public renunciation of it. From the period I have spoken of Masonry as I thought it deserved;—as unnecessary, to say the least of it, as productive of no good which could not be better attained in some other way, for even its *charities* are indiscriminating, and administered at great expense; as inviting to habits of dissipation, chiefly gambling and intemperance; as giving to fraudulent and dishonest persons a passport to the confidence of the generous and the unsuspecting; as, *in its secrecy*, inimical to what ought to be the open and straight-forward course of a republican government: as inducing weak and unstable men to regard it as a sufficent substitute for the Christianity which it profaned by its absurd and despicable, imitations, &c., &.

Such sir, has been my course—such is my views of Masonry. These views were adopted from a considerate conviction of the mischievous influences of Masonry, and before there was any embodied opposition to it as an Institution. I have, as yet, seen no reason for distrusting their soundness; nor do I think it at all likely that I shall.

I am, very respectfully, your ob't servant, JAMES G. BIRNEY.

R. C. FLEESON, Esq., Editor "Spirit of Liberty," Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER has written a letter to the Whigs of New Hampshire who requested the use of his name as a candidate for President. He refers the selection of a candidate to the Whig National Convention, expresses his conviction that HENRY CLAY will be there selected, and indicates (we learn) his hearty concurrence in that choice, and his resolution to support it. This letter will soon appear in the New Hampshire papers.—*Trib*

MAINE.—Returns have been received from all the towns of the VIIth Congressional District except 18, and strong hopes are entertained of the election of the Whig candidate. The vote stands for Robinson, Whig, 3,362, Cary, Loco, 3,178, scattering, 118; Robinson over all, 66. At the last election the vote stood in the same towns, for Robinson, 1,922; Cary, 2,057; scattering, 330. Majority against Robinson, 465. A gain of 29 votes in the towns to be heard from will secure the election.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

THE DENNISTON CASE.

The Court met yesterday, and after increasing the bail of Mr. James C. Denniston to $1500, as the prosecution considered the present bail too small, they adjourned until Saturday next, when a day will be appointed for hearing the motions for a new trial and in arrest of judgment.—*Chronicle.*

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

There can be no Church without a Prelate.

SEVENTH LETTER TO DR WAINWRIGHT.

REV. AND DEAR SIR:—Were I disposed, I might easily show that from the very commencement of this discussion, my opponent has been busily employed in endeavoring to shift the ground of it, and to make an issue altogether different from that which presents itself to every unbiassed mind as the true one. I will not call the various movements, which he has made, evasive, captious or 'ungracious,' but will leave the reader to judge for himself, after a review of them. At the New England Dinner, under very extraordinary circumstances, you volunteer to maintain, upon a 'proper occasion,' that '*there can be no Church without a Prelate*,' thus unchurching the great mass of Protestant Christendom. The 'proper occasion' is offered to you, by one who feels that his character and usefulness are publicly assailed by the above proposition. Instead of standing upon any question of mere technicalities, and contesting the points 'who is the challenger,' and 'who shall commence the discussion,' I ask from Dr. W. such a definition of his terms as will put the public in possession of his meaning, under his own hand and seal; but this under the cover of a technicality, is indignantly refused. The right to make this demand, though so obviously just, is also waived for the sake of reaching the merits of the question. Again, I proceed to redeem my pledge, and to show that the unchurching dogma, so offensively advanced, is *at war with the spirit and the letter of the Word of God*.

My *first* argument is that "there is no warrant from Scripture, for making *any* particular external form of polity a condition of that Christian fellowship and communion with God, which are distinguishing duties and privileges of the Church of Christ." I give some proofs of this position, (see the close of the fifth letter,) and call upon Dr. W. to furnish—if he can—evidence to the contrary. The only reply made to the position is, not that it is untrue, but that *I* cannot *consistently* assume it, because it is repugnant to the standards of the body to which I belong, which standards, with all the adroitness he can employ, my opponent strives to show are as *exclusive* and unchurching as his own dogma. Thus again is an attempt made to evade the real issue. Although not bound to make any reply to this, I consent to go out of my way to show that both fact and theory demonstrate conclusively that the Presbyterian Church, neither in its standards nor in its practice, gives the least plausible ground for this *argumentum ad invidium*. To repeat what was said upon this point would be to repeat the whole letter. The sum of the argument was briefly this: that while—in common with the Churches upon the continent of Europe, the various families of the Presbyterian Church in this country, the Congregational Churches of New England, the Methodist and Baptist and other Churches of Christ—we maintain the necessity of a ministry, and an Apostolical ministry, divinely derived *from* Christ, in some way, *through* the Apostles: we do not maintain that such a ministry, in order to authenticate its title, must of necessity, be derived through an unbroken succession of *individuals*.

Believing that I had said said enough upon this point to satisfy any reasonable mind that there is nothing inconsistent with the principles of my own communion in the argument which I submitted to you as long ago as the 16th of January, I awaited your answer. But what is that answer? Neither more nor less than another evasion of the real question. Instead of a manly grappling with the true issue, your last communication is entirely occupied in a repetition of the process to which your previous letter was devoted.

Now I ask, and many a reader has asked, whether this does not seem like trifling with the subject, and whether also, it does not evidence an unwillingness upon your part to approach the real merits of the question. You are quite mistaken, if you have supposed that I am to be drawn aside by an expedient so often adopted in controversy, but one which, in this case, is so palpable that nobody can mistake its design. It is enough to say, that upon a proper occasion, I will hold myself ready to prove that all the quotations made from our standards, (one of which in particular is sadly misunderstood, besides being imperfectly given,) present not a single idea that is inconsistent with the perfect catholicity which I claim for them. And farther, as respects the *facts* to which I have appealed, I am fully prepared to prove how entirely you have misapprehended and misstated the actual relations that subsist between us and the various bodies of Christians, and especially between the two branches of the Presbyterian family, one of which you represent as "excommunicating" the other. It is quite enough to assure the reader that neither of these bodies so understands the matter, and that at the present moment their amicable relations illustrate the important truth, that there may be *separation without schism*, just as the present distracted state of your own denomination illustrates the opposite truth, that there may be *schism without separation*.

All these points, I say, are capable of the most satisfactory adjustment, but this is not the place for it. For, to what purpose, unless it be to entangle the question before us with irrelevant matters, weary the patience of the reader, and *avert the dreadful issue*—is all this hunting through the Presbyterian formularies? What even if you can prove, with the clearness of demonstration, that these formularies teach doctrines in regard to the ministry and sacrament, which are the same or akin to those you teach? What if you can convict me and all the Presbyterian body of the most palpable inconsistency with the principles of our own standards? I beg leave to ask whether this would refute in any wise the truth of the position I have taken in my fifth letter. I have said already that in this discussion I stand upon the ground common to all who acknowledge a ministry and ordinances. The question as to which of the forms of this ministry is most accordant with scripture teaching, and best fitted to secure the purity, efficiency, freedom and happiness of the Christian church, is, in its place, an interesting question; but, I repeat, it is not the question before us.

The question which *is* before us is, whether *any one* of the various forms of constituting the Church of Christ is essential to the very existence of that Church. To this question I again invite your attention, with the hope that you will see that my consistency or inconsistency has really nothing whatever to do with its settlement. As to the meaning of my own standards, I have no doubt that our readers will at once appreciate the justice of my claim to be considered as sound an interpreter of them as you can possibly be. Besides which, did I need any further argument to demonstrate that they do not take the arrogant ground of unchurching you or others who do not receive them, I find that argument in the acknowledged, the notorious fact that our practice is just what I described it, in my last letter. It is universally known that we do most cheerfully and in the emphatic language of *facts*, acknowledge the ministry and ordinances of other Christian Churches. I ask whether our *practice* be not the best exponent of our *principles*, and whether that practice is not conclusive that, (to use the language of our standards) "we embrace in the spirit of charity those Christians who differ from us in opinion or in practice," upon the subject of the precise forms of Church order.

I might go through the whole series of your quotations, and show conclusively that they teach no more than is believed and admitted by all the denominations of Christians who believe at all in the propriety and necessity of the ministry and ordinances of the Gospel. In this respect the denominations I have named stand upon common ground. They hold a ministry, an Apostolical ministry, and a divinely appointed ministry. But the fact of its being Apostolical and divinely appointed is not, as I have already shown, made to depend upon the fact that it has come down to them in a regular, unbroken series of individuals but upon the fact that it is substantially conformed to Apostolic practice, and that it is imbued with the Apostolic spirit. The call to it consists, primarily, in the possession of a sincere desire to advance the cause of evangelic truth and righteousness; secondly, in the possession of the requsite intellectual gifts and quaiifications for this purpose; and thirdly, in the voice of the people, inviting the individual to exercise those qualifications in their behalf. —*Ordination* is the public recognition of such an individual as the possessor of such a call, and does not invest him with any sacramental and mysterious virtues which he did not before possess. Every denomination, for the simple purpose of securing order, and preventing the intrusion among them of persons who give no proof of possessing such a call as the one just described, has made its own arrangements, as it has an undoubted right to do, provided its rules be in substantial and designed conformity with what they believe to be the principles and spirit of the Gospel. This is, in their sense of the words, *lawful ordination*, concerning which you say so much. If the reader of these letters wishes to see the subject, fully and ably treated, I beg leave to recommend to his perusal the work of the present incumbent of the Archiepiscopal

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

PITTSBURGH—FEBRUARY 8, 1843.

THE ANTIMASONIC CONVENTION.

We give, in another column, the proceedings of the Antimasonic Convention as it was finally constituted; but there were some proceedings had previously which do not appear, which we will give as near as our recollection serves us. After the meeting was organized, and the delegates had presented their credentials, NEVILLE B. CRAIG, Esq., offered a series of resolutions, recommending that the Antimasonic party of this county take no act on, as a party, in the general and Presidential elections, but leave every man to follow the dictates of his own judgment and conscience; and that after the election in October the Chairman of this Convention be instructed to call a Democratic Antimasonic Convention to meet in the December following.

F. KARNS, Esq., of East Deer, moved a series of resolutions as a substitute, the purport of which was, that the Chairman be instructed to issue his call for a County Convention, to meet in June next, and addressed to *Democratic Antimasons and Whigs opposed to Masonry*.

On motion of ROBERT CAMPBELL of Allegheny, and with the consent of the mover, the resolutions were amended, to read "Democratic Antimasons and Whigs opposed to secret oath-bound societies."

R. S. CASSATT, of Allegheny, then moved as a substitute to the preceding resolutions, the call lately issued by the Antimasonic and Whig Committee of the Union Convention

T. M. MARSHALL, of Pittsburgh, then offered as a substitute for all the resolutions before the Convention, a resolution dissolving the Antimasonic organization entirely.

Remarks were offered by several gentlemen on all these various resolutions. Among the speakers were Neville B. Craig, F. Karns, T. L. M'Millan, T. M. Marshall, R. S. Cassett, James M'Auley, and probably some others.

The vote was first taken on Mr. MARSHALL'S resolution to dissolve the party, and was lost by a large vote; not more than two or three voting in its favor.

Mr. CASSATT'S proposition then came up, and it was lost by a small majority.

The vote was then taken on Mr. KARNS' resolutions, ordering the Chairman to issue the call in June, directed to *Democratic Antimasons, and Whigs opposed to secret oath-bound societies*. The yeas and nays were called, and the resolutions passed by a vote of 19 to 12.

A scene of considerable confusion then followed. The Chairman stated that he considered the passage of the resolution an abandonment of the principles of the Antimasonic party, and that he could not consent to serve any longer as chairman. He was requested to hold his seat until a protest could be drawn up and signed by those dissenting to the resolutions passed. He agreed to this; the protest was drawn up and signed by the following persons, who then withdrew from the Convention, to wit: Dr. James Carothers, N. B. Craig Esq., T. L. McMillan, Russell Errett, Major Jno. Willock, T. M. Marshall, H. D King, Jas. M'Auley, D Hamilton, D Gilleland and Mr Cowan. The Convention then reorganized, and proceeded very harmoniously, as stated in the proceedings.

We have given the above proceedings from recollection, but we have aimed at giving them correctly and impartially. We are open to correction if we have misstated in any particular, and if the proceedings which were lost or mislaid are forthcoming, we will cheerfully publish them.

PENCILINGS AT HARRISBURGH, FOR 1844.

NUMBER XXXI.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURGH, Feb. 5, 1844.

MR. WHITE:—There has very little transpired in either House to-day, and perhaps this will have to be said for some days to come. This has been one of the "petition days," in which scarce any thing is done beside the presentation of petitions, memorials and remonstrances. When this flood of trash has ceased, there will be a better and a fairer opportunity for important action. I am in favor of the right of petition, but there is a point beyond which the spirit of the "21st rule" should apply. I suppose, not less than 135 petitions, &c., have been presented and referred to-day. The greatest importance of a majority of which is, the time they consume that should be more profitably employed. Many petitions have been presented relative to the subject of the sale of ardent spirits: some for a total repeal of the law authorising the sale; others for a modification of its provisions; some for having the people in each Ward, Township and Borough decide the matter; and some for a tax on those who sell, sufficient to amount to a prohibition in a majority of cases. There are sound and plausible arguments both for and against all these petitions. My belief is, that with the *people* is the power, and to them, in primary assemblies, should be left the remedy.

Mr. Hammer presented a petition from the citizens of the borough of Pottsville, praying the Legislature to lay a tax sufficient to pay the interest on the state debt at once, and expressing a willingness on the part of the petitioners to walk up to the rack, "fodder or no fodder." This looks well on paper, but according to my notion, is easier said than done.

A petition was also presented for the chartering of a new Bank to be located at Schuylkill Haven, to be called the Farmers Bank of Schuylkill county. I think it will meet with no favor, unless the "individual responsibility" doctrine is incorporated in it, and then there will be no stock takers. Sundry petitions were also presented, for the removal of the seat of justice in Schuylkill County, from Orwigsburgh to some more central location. A bill from the Senate, which I mentioned Saturday, relating to Allegheny City, was received from that body to day, and referred to the committee on corporations.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from Job Mann, State Treasurer, in reply to a resolution of the House, passed on Saturday, respecting the payment of a certain warrant, drawn by the Governor, in favor of McCandless & Biddle, in which he says that on the 21st of December 1842, he paid a warrant drawn by the Governor, dated 9th Nov. 1842, in favor of Wilson McCandless and Richard Biddle for $850, for professional services rendered the Commonwealth in the Court of Quarter sessions, in Allegheny county, in the prosecution and conviction of Peter Graff, Robert S. Hays, George Black, Luke Taaffee, Wm. Bingham, and other transporters, for a conspiracy to increase and augment and control the transportation on the main line of the public works, granted by authority vested in him, by the 13th section of the second article of the Constitution of the State. A tolerable fair compensation one would think.

I am inclined to think, that Pittsburgh is a fat place for lawyers, and when a few facts of this kind come out here, our brieflless advocates will be seen wending their way to where merit reaps its reward. The House was occupied to-day in a debate, upon the bill reported from the committee having charge of the subject, creating a new county out of parts of Allegheny Washington, Fayette and Westmoreland, called Carroll. The bill passed as reported, (with a very slight amendment,) through all the stages, by a very decided vote, till it reached its third reading, pending which the House adjourned. It will be passed to-morrow, undoubtedly. It may be killed in the Senate, it is said. The Berks County Bank Committee have not yet reported, although it has been proved before them that $30,000 of an overissue has been made. It is said that the stock was never paid in, and that the whole concern was a fraud and a sham from the beginning. Daily occurrences are opening the eyes, that feel disposed to see, to the enormous plunder shop Pennsylvania has been in by gone days, in which all the unmitigated rascals of the world have congregated.

Z.

For the Gazette.

Antimasonic Meeting.

In pursuance to adjournment the Democratic Antimasonic Convention of Allegheny County met in the Court House on Wednesday the 7th inst. Dr. JAMES CAROTHERS, of Wilkins township, took the Chair, and called the Convention to order. On motion, *T. M. Marshall*, of 4th Ward, Pittsburgh, and *Robt. Campbell*, 2d Ward, Allegheny, were appointed Secretaries.

Some proceedings were then had, which resulted in the withdrawal of the Chairman, one of the Secretaries, and about seven or eight other members of the Convention. The previous proceedings were either removed or mislaid, and did not come into the hands of the Secretary reporting these proceedings, and he does not feel authorized to give what took place from recollection.

Immediately after the withdrawal of the Chairman &c., the Convention reorganized by electing, Col ROBERT CAROTHERS, of Plum township, Chairman, and appointing *R. S. Cassatt*, of Allegheny, Secretary.

The following persons then appeared as Delegates, to wit:

Pittsburgh, 1st Ward—S. R. Johnston.
3d Ward.—C. L Magee.
5th.—George Hamilton.
Allegheny, 1st Ward.—R. S. Cassat, W. A. Charlton.
2nd Ward.—Murray A. White, R. H. Forrester.
3rd Ward.—Robert Campbell.
Lower St. Clair.—Wm. Boggs, Harvey Giffin.
Upper St. Clair.—John Connor.
Robinson—John Young, E J. Brooks.
Fayette.—Cornelius Borlan, Benjamin A. Mevay.
Peebles.—Thomas Liggett, Benj. L. Spahr
Indiana—John Spear.
Pitt—Charles Rowan.
Plum—Col Carothers, Thos. King.
Versailles—W. A. Shaw, Robt. Hughey.
East Deer—Francis Karns, N. Miller.
Pine.—A S McCord.
Lawrenceville.—J. H. McKee.

Mr. Karns then offered the following resolutions, which were adopted unanimously.

Whereas, The experience of the past as well as our prospects in future, admonish us that nothing but union and harmony in our political action will save the Democratic state of Pennsylvania from the galling yoke of Masonic bondage and Locofoco misrule, therefore

Resolved, That the Chairman of this Convention be instructed to issue his call in the following words

The Democratic Antimasons and Whigs will meet in their several townships, wards and boroughs on the first Saturday of June 1844, and appoint two delegates each, to meet in convention at the New Court House on the following Wednesday at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of nominating a ticket to be supported by the party at the October election. Townships, Pitt excepted will meet between the hours of 3 and 5 o'clock P. M. Wards and Boroughs, and Pitt Township between the hours of 6 and 8 P. M.

Resolved, That we will meet under the call of the Antimasons and Whigs to appoint delegates to the Harrisburgh Convention to meet on the 4th of March next.

The proceedings were then ordered to be published in all the papers friendly to the cause, and the convention adjourned.

ROBERT CAROTHERS, *Chairman*.
R. S. CASSAT, Secretary.

☞ In accordance with the resolution of the Democratic Antimasonic Convention, which met on Wednesday the 6th of February, inst., to unite in the election of Delegates to the Harrisburgh Convention, under the call already issued, we publish that call for the information of all concerned.

Antimasonic and Whig County Convention.

The Antimasonic and Whig citizens of Allegheny county are requested to assemble at their usual places of electing delegates, on Saturday, the 17th day of February, 1844, at 3 o'clock P. M., in their several townships—Pitt township excepted—and at 7 o'clock in Pitt township, and in the several wards of the cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, and in the several boroughs in the county, and then and there elect two delegates for each ward, township and borough, to meet in County Convention, in the city of Pittsburgh, on Wednesday the 21st day of February following, at 11 o'clock at the New Court House, for the purpose of electing five delegates to the State Convention to be held at Harrisburgh on Monday the 4th day of March next, to nominate a suitable candidate for Governor, and also to elect a delegate to the National Convention which will be held in Baltimore in May next, for the purpose of placing in nomination Whig candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency.

By order of the County Committee of Correspondence.

R. HILANDS, Chairman.
R. H. DAVIS, Sec'y. *pro tem.*

From the Baltimore American.

Twenty-Eighth Congress.

FIRST SESSION.

MONDAY, Feb. 5.

SENATE.

OREGON.

Mr. Hanegan presented Resolutions from the Legislature of Indiana, which were said to have been passed unanimously, asserting the unqualified right of the United States to the Territory of the Oregon, and recommending that the United States take immediate possession to the Territory, peaceably if we can forcibly if we must. The resolutions were read and laid upon the table.

THE OHIO RIVER.

Mr. Tappan of Ohio presented Resolutions from the Legislature of Ohio in favor of the erection of a free Bridge across the Ohio River at Wheeling, Va.

MR. M'DUFFIE'S BILL.

The Bill of Mr. McDuffie was then called for as the special order of the day.

Mr. Evans addressed the Senate at length in reply to the second speech of Mr. McDuffie and in general discussion of the merits of the Tariff.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

PETITIONS.

The Speaker announced the regular order of business to be the reception of Petitions, and that the unfinished business of the last Petition day was a memorial presented by Mr. Beardsley, of N. Y. from citizens of Oneida County, New York, who ask Congress to repeal the law of 1793 in reference to fugitives from justice.

Mr. Beardsley said he had no desire to debate this Resolution. He wished for a full vote and moved for a call of the House, which was refused.

The question pending was to lay the motion to receive this memorial upon the table.

The yeas and nays were then taken, and with the following result: Ayes 97, noes 70, and the House refused to receive the Petition.

Mr. Beardsley presented two other memorials, one of which the Speaker declined to receive as coming under the 25th Rule, and the second was laid upon the table.

A memorial was presented by Mr. Hunt of N. Y. praying Congress to exercise the principles of the ordinance of 1787 upon all the territory west of the Mississippi, by passing a declaratory act. Mr. Hunt felt sure the memorial did not come within the 25th Rule, and he moved that it be referred to the Committee on the Territories.

The Speaker (after a long examination of the memorial) decided that it did not come within the 25th Rule.

Mr. Payne of Ala. moved that the Petition be laid on the table.

Mr. Hudson of Mass. demanded the yeas and nays, and the memorial was then laid upon the table. Ayes 118, Noes 56.

Resolutions were presented by Mr. Marsh from the Legislature of Vermont in reference to the Tariff, and Military defences of the country.

MASSACHUSETTS RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Adams presented again, and for the third time I believe, the Resolutions of the Massachusetts Legislature, (adopted at the present session, and a corrected copy of those presented at the last session,) asking for an amendment of the Constitution so as to prevent the Representation of three fifths of the Slave population in Congress. Mr. Adams asked that the subject should be considered at this time. A member from S. C. gave notice that he designed to debate the Resolutions, and claimed under the Rules that they should go over.

Mr. Adams insisted on his right to have the question taken whether the Resolutions should be considered at this time.

The Speaker put the question, and the House decided by yeas and nays not to debate the motion or or consider it in any way. The yeas and nays were called and the vote was 91 to 74.

[Mr Adams presented a memorial from citizens of Maryland who represent that their Slaves are in the habit of running away, and encouraged in doing so, until the value of Slave property has become greatly impaired and the right of the Slave holders neglected.

Mr. Adams moved the reference of the memorial to the committee on the Judiciary, and without objection it was referred.

Mr. Adams presented a memorial from citizens of Wayne Co. N. Y. praying for the same object as is contemplated in the Massachusetts Resolutions. Objections were made to the reception, and the yeas and nays called, which resulted in a close vote as follows:—Ayes 73. Noes 75. And the memorial was rejected.

Mr. Adams immediately presented another memorial upon the same subject, and praying for the same object, from citizens of Ohio.—Objections were made in like manner to the reception of this memorial.

Mr. Adams called for the yeas and nays.

Upon a division no quorum voted.

Mr. ADAMS moved for a call of the House.

The yeas and nays were then ordered upon the question "shall the Petition be received"

The House 71 to 83, (by yeas and nays) then declined to have a call of the House.

A motion was then made to adjourn and carried soon after 3 o'clock.

Rates of Discount

IN PITTSBURGH.

CORRECTED DAILY FOR THE GAZETTE.

N. HOLMES & SON,
EXCHANGE BROKERS,
No. 33 MARKET STREET.

Standard--Gold and Silver.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Bank of Pittsburgh,.....par
Merchants and Manufacturers' Bank,.....p.
Exchange Bank,.....pa
Bank of North America, Philadelphia.....pa
Bank of Northern Liberties,... " .....pa
Commercial Bank of Penn'a,.. " .....pa
Farmer's and Mechanics B'k,.. " .....pa
Kensington Bank,..... " .....pa
Philadelphia Bank,..... " .....pa
Schuylkill Bank,..... " .....pa
Southwark Bank,..... " .....pa
Western Bank,..... " .....par
Bank of Penn Township,..... " .....par
Manuf'rs & Mechanics' B'k,.. " .....par
Mechanics' Bank,..... " .....pa
Moyamensing Bank,..... " .....par
Girard Bank,..... " 12
United States Bank,..... " 2
Bank of Germantown,.....par
Monong'a B'k of Brownsville,.....1
Bank of Gettysburgh;.....1½
" Chester County,.....pa
" Chambersburgh.....1½
" Delaware Co.,.....pa
" Susquehanna Co.,.....—
" Bank of Montgomery Co.,.....par
" Northumberland,.....par
" Lewistown,.....1½
" Middletown,.....1½
Carlisle Bank,.....1½
Columbia Bridge Co.,.....1
Doylstown Bank,.....par
Erie Bank,.....1½
Franklin Bank of Washington,.....1
Farmers' Bank of Reading.....1
" Bucks Co.,.....par
Farmers' & Drovers' Bank,.....1½
" " Currency Notes,.....1½
" Bank, Lancaster,.....
Lancaster County Bank,.....1
Lancaster Bank,.....1
Harrisburgh Bank,.....1½
Honesdale Bank,.....
Lebanon Bank,.....1½
Miners' Bank of Pott'sville.....1½
Northampton Bank,.....—
New Hope Delaware Bridge Co.,.....—
Wyoming,.....2
York Bank,.....1½
Berks County Bank,.....80
West Branch Bank,.....10
State Scrip, Exchange Bank,.....½
" " Mercht's & Manufacturers' Bank...par
Scrip of the Interior Banks,.....1½
City and County Scrip.....1½

OHIO.

Bank of Mount Pleasant.....1½
Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, Steubenville,..1
Bank of St. Clairsville,.....1½
Bank of Marietta,.....1½
Columbiana B'k of New Lisbon,.....1½
Cincinnat Banks,.....
Clinton Bank of Columbus,.....1½
Bank of Circleville,.....1½
Bank of Zanesville,.....1½
Bank of Putnam,.....1½
Bank of Wooster,.....1½
Bank of Massillon,.....1½
Bank of Sandusky,.....1½
Bank of Geauga,.....1½
Bank of Norwalk,.....1½
Bank of Xenia,.....1½
Bank of Clevelan',.....50
Dayton Bank,.....1½
Franklin Bank of Columbus,.....1½
Post Notes,.....1½
Bank of Chillicothe,.....1½
Com. Bank of Scioto,.....15
Lancaster Bank,.....15
Bank of Hamilton,.....18
Bank of Granville,.....75
Com'l Bank of Lake Erie,.....15
Farmers Bank of Canton,.....40
Urbana,.....4

INDIANA

State Bank and Branches,.....1½
State Scrip.....20

ILLINOIS.

State Bank and Branches,.....40
Bank of Shawneetown,.....50

KENTUCKY

Bank of Louisville,.....1½
Bank of Kentucky and Branches,.....1½
Northern Bank and Branches.....1½

VIRGINIA.

Bank of Virginia,.....1
Bank of the Valley and Branches,.....1
Exchange Bank of Virginia,.....1
Farmers' Bank of Virginia,.....1
North Weslern Bank of Va.,.....1
Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank, Wheeling.....1
Branches.....

MARYLAND.

Baltimore City Banks,.....par
Bank of Salisbury,.....1
Mineral Bank,.....1
Washington County Banks,.....1
Cumberland Bank, Allegheny,.....1
All other solvent banks.....1

EXCHANGE.

On Philadelphia,.....par
On New York,.....par
On Baltimore,.....par

☞ *ALL BANKS marked thus—are not purchased by the Brokers.*

Shawls, at Greatly Reduced Prices,

AT MURPHY & BRO'S.,

ANXIOUS to clear out our stock of Winter Shawls, we will sell them at greatly reduced prices for instance, we are now offering superior new style Lama Wool, large size, at $3,50—the same goods sold early in the Winter at $6 and $7. Waffle Shawls that sold early in the Winter at $3,50 and 4 dollars, we will sell at 2 dollars!

Persons wanting DRY GOODS of almost any description, will do well to call at the Wholesale and Retail Dry Goods House of

MURPHY & BRO.,
Feb. 7. N. E. Corner 4th and Market sts.

COMMERCIAL.

Pittsburgh Gazette, February 8, 1844.

PITTSBURGH BOARD OF TRADE.

COMMITTEE FOR FEBRUARY, 1844.

WM. EICHBAUM..T. J. BIGHAM..JOHN W. BLAIR

Pittsburgh Wholesale Price Current.

CAREFULLY CORRECTED BY LATEST TRANSACTIONS EVERY THURSDAY.

ASHES—℔ lb.
Pots.....— @ 3½
Pearls.....— @ 4½
ALE—℔ bbl.
XX Ale..... — @7,00
Common do. — @6,00
AXES—℔ dozen.
Collins'..... — @ —
Holmes'..... — @ —
ANCHORS—℔ lb.
Juniata over 1000 lbs.. — @ —
do. under... — @ —
BATTING—℔ lb.
Superior.....— @15
Common.....— @10
BUCKETS—machine, by the dozen.
Large size.. — @3,50
Small " ... — @3,00
BEESWAX—℔ lb.
Yellow .....25 @ 26
BLOOMS—℔ ton.
Juniata....60,00 @ —
CANDLES—℔ lb.
City dipped.... — @ 8
Star.....— @27
Sperm b'st br's.. — @33
" inferior... — @33
CASTINGS, Foundry, ℔ lb, net.
Mill work & machinery generally made to order.....— a 3
Bevel'd gear'g do.— a 3
Light m'chin'y do.— a 4
Heavy Rolling mill castings do....— a 2½
Cranks & gudgeons under 10 in....— a 3
over 10 in....— a 2½
[10 ℔ ct. off the following articles for cash.]
Grate Bars.....— a 2½
Hol'w ware as'ted— a 3
Dog Irons..... 2½a 3
Sad " .....— a 6
Tailors & Hatters' Irons.....— a 6½
Wagon boxes....— a 3
Dearborn " ℔ set.— a6½
Counter we'hts " — a6½
Tea ket'ls, doz.....a 8,00
Waffle Irons.....a12,00
Grates, 24 in. plain straight bar.....a 2,2
24 in. bow fr'nt.....a 2,25
(add or diminish 12½c. per inch for larger or smaller sizes)
COTTON YARNS—
Short reel, ℔ lb.
No. 5 to 10....— @19
" 10 " 13....— @20
" 14 .....— @21
Increasing 1c. ℔ lb. to No. 24.
Long reel, ℔ dozen.
No. 500.....— @10
" 600.....— @ 9
" 700.....— @ 8
" 800,900,1000— @ 7
Coverlet Yarn, lb — @25
Carpet Chain....— @22
Cotton Twine...— @26
Candle wick....— @19
COFFEE—℔ lb.
Java.....— @ —
St. Domingo.... 6¾@ 7½
Laguayra ..... 6 @ 9
Rio..... 7¾@ 8¾
Havana..... 7½@ 8
COPPER—℔ lb.
Braziers'.....— @30
Sheathing.....— @30
Bolt.....— @35
Old.....16 @18
CORDAGE BY COIL—℔ lb. [0 ℔ ct. off these prices for cash]
Manilla.....— @12½
White rope.....— @12
" " tar'd.....— @10
Pack'g yarn fine.— @10
" " com..— @ 9
Ex. P'g hemp bed cords, doz. — @2,75
Long do.... — @2,00
Com. do.... — @1, 0
Hemp plough lines..... — @ 75
40 y'd h'mp b'd cords... — @4,00
40 y'd manilla bed cords. — @3.50
30 do. do .. — @2 63
20 " " ... — @1,75
Manilla pl'ugh lines.....— @1,00
DOMESTICS—℔ yd.
DRUGS—By Package.
A oes .....15 @ 7
Alum.....1¾@ 5
Asafœtida .....25 @28
Arrow Root.... 8 @10
Aquafortis .....10 @11
Borax, refined..22 @25
Balsam, Peru. 2,00@2,25
" Copavia....35 @37½
Brimstone ..... 4¼@ 5
Camphor, refined .....1,15@1,25
Chloride of lime by Cask..... 8 @ 9
Cochineal ...1,50@1,52
Cream Tartar...21 @22
Copperas ..... 2 @ 2½
Glue .....12 @13
Galls .....20 @25
Gum Arabic....31 @37
" Copal....43 @50
" Tragacinth 34 @37½
" Shellac ...16 @18
" Mastic..1,20@1,25
Ipecac.....75 @87
Jalop, powd'rd..80 @88
Litharge ..... 5½@ 6½
Liquorice Root. 7 @ 8
" Ball..19 @22
Lac Dye.....25 @28
Magnesia, Carb. 31 @37
Manna, Flake..62 @75
Madder, Umbro. 17 @18
" Com'n. 14 @15
Myrrh, Turkey. 20 @60
Oil, Vitriol..... 4½@ 5
" Castor, scarce— @ —
" Cassia.....3,00@3,25
" Cloves.....2,75@3 00
" Lemon.....2,25@3,00
" Peppermint. 3,50@4.00
Opium, Turk'y. 3,25@3,50
Quinne .....2,25@2,50
Rhubard, root... 68 @75
Sal Ammoniac..20 @25
Saleratus, ref'd. 6½@ 7
Sal Soda..... 5 @ 6
Senna .....16 @18
Tartaric Acid..50 @55
Vitriol, Blue....11 @12
DYE WOOD—℔ lb.
Camwood..... 6½@ 7
Fustic ..... 2½@ 3
Logwood, chip'd 2½@ 3
FLOUR—℔ bbl. Su'fine.
Monongahela .3,50@3,56
Lower Virginia & Ohio.....3,56@3,65
Wagon .....3,56@3,65
Rye .....2,00@2,25
Buckwheat.... —@ —
do hull'd h'f bls 1,75@2,00
FEATHERS—℔ lb.
Kentucky .....24 @25
Ohio & Penn'a...26 @27
FISH—℔ bbl.
Mackerel,—
No. 1..... —@13,00
" 1 hlf bls —@ 7,00
" 2..... —@11, 0
" 2 hlf bls —@ 6,00
" 3..... —@ 8,00
" 1 kitts. —@ 2,50
Herring, No 1 —@ —
" " 2 —@ —
Salmon, No 1 —@ —
" " 2 —@ —
Cod, ℔ lb..... 4½@ 5
Shad ..... —@—
Ten'ee best.. —@—
" inferior. —@—
PROVISIONS.
Bacon Hams.... —@ 6
" Shoulders —@ 3½
" Sides.... —@ 4½
Hog round, city cured..... — @ 4½
" country cured.— @ 4
Lard No. 1, kegs. —@ 5½
" No. 2, " —@ 5
" No. 1, bbls. —@ 5
Butter, No. 1, keg 5a 5½
" " roll 7a 8
Cheese, Western Reserve ..... —@ 4½
Do. Goshen..... —@—
" Pine Apple. —@—
Crackers, Davis' Water, ℔ bbl.—@ 3,50
Do. Butter "...—@ 4,25
POTATOES—℔ bushel
Mercer .....15 @30
Neshannocks ...20 @25
RAGS—℔ lb.
Country mix'd.... @ 2½
do. good white... @ 3½
RICE—℔ lb.
Rice ..... 3 @ 4½
SALT—℔ bbl.
No. 1 alloat.. —@—
" 1 in store 1,18¾@1,25
" 2 alloat.. —@—
Table doz box 1,50 @2 00
SEEDS—℔ bushel.
Clover.....@4,75
Timothy .....@1 25
Flaxseed .... 90 @ 95
SPICES—℔ lb.
Cloves .....— @35
Cassia in Mats.— @26
Ginger .....— @12
Nutmegs .... —@1,25
Pepper .....— @12½
Alspice.....— @12½
SOAP—℔ lb.
Pitts'gh yellow...— @ 5
Cincinnati " ....— @ 5
Chillicothe " ....— @ 5
Pitts'gh brown... — @ 4½
Cincinnati " .... — @ 4½
Chillicothe " .... — @ 4
Castile .....— @—
STARCH—℔ lb.
Pitts'gh No. 1....— @ 6½
Cincinnati " 1....— @ 7
STEEL: Foreign, ℔ lb. [discount for cash, interest of the amount for 6 months]
Sanderson's cast and shear.....17½@18½
do. single.....16 @ 17
Best German.....@12½
do. Eagle.....@10½
do. Hoop L.....@14½
Pittsburgh Manufacture. Cast Steel.....@16
Shear single.....@—
" double.....@—
" treble.....@—
German Steel.....@10
English blister.....@12½
American " 5½
Spring.....5¾@ 6½
SPIRITS—℔ gallon.
Brandy, Bordx —@1,50
" Rochelle.. —@1,75
Rum, Jam'a, 1th proof ..... —@1,50
" N. O..... —@1,00
" N.E. 1st p'f. 40 a 50
Gin, Hol'nd..1,10 @1,50
SHOVELS & SPADES ℔ dozen. [10 ℔ ct. off these rates for cash—all the shovels & spades are tilt-hammered.]
Devonshire, steel point.....a 9,00
Canal " a10,00
" " .. 7,00a 8,00
Coal no 1 & 2....a10,00
Collier " .....a 6,00
Socket " .. 4,50a 5,00
Grain " a10,00
SPADES.
No. 1 " .....a 9,50
" 2 " .....a 9,00
" 2 com'n ....a 7,00
" 1 steel....a 9,00
" 2 & 3 " a10,00
MANURE FORKS.
4 prong bright.....a10,00
" " .....a 9,00
" " black.....a 9,00
" " .....a 8,00
Hay bright.....a 5,00
" " black.....a 5,00
Hoes .....a 4,00
Clay Picks.....a10,00
Mattocks a12,00
Prows .....a 6,00
Sprout'g hoes.....a 8,00
SUGAR.
N. O. prime hhd.. 6¼a 7
" fair " .. 6¾a 6¾
Havana, white, lb... a 9½
Brazil " a10½
Loaf, No. 1 " a11
" 2 " a13
" 3 " a12
Pulv'ized Phila....a11
TEAS—℔ lb.
Imperial 50 a75
Gunpowd'r.....45 a70
Y. Hyson.....40 a50
Pouchong.....45 a75
TIN PLATE.
IX ℔ box.....a 9,50
TALLOW—℔ lb.
Rendered.....a 5½
Rough.....a 4
Soap Grease.....a—
TOBACCO—℔ lb. [10 ℔ cent off for cash for Manufact'd Tobacco]
Segar Leaf.....a—
Manufactu'rs do.....a—
Ladies' Twist.....a 9
Plug in kegs.....a 7
" in boxes.....a15
6 twist.....a 5½
Cavendish .....a 4½
12s Lump in box.....a13
5s " " a14
10s " " a14
Scotch Snuff.....16 a18
Rappee " a18
Cut & Dry ½lb pap....a15
VICES—℔ lb.
WINES—℔ gallon.
Madeira..... 75 a3,00
Teneriffe.....1,00 a1,25
" sweet.... 50 a 62½
Port..... 87 a2,50
Lisbon 75 a1,50
Claret, box..4,50 a6,00
WOOL—℔ lb.
Full blood.....a35
" a31
" a25
¼ & common.....a25
Pulled.....a25

OUR PRICE CURRENT.

We offer to-day according to promise, a *specimen* of what we wish and intend to do in this particular Price Current. This we could not do in the limited time at our command during the past few days; but such as it is, it is an outline which, as fast as need be, we shall fill up. A good part of it is devoted to Pittsburgh Manufactures, it being our design to appropriate as much space as possil le to giving a *Manufacturer's Price Current*. We will not say to day that it is exactly correct as far as it goes—but we will this day week. Will our Mercantile friends oblige us by examining it closely, and suggesting improvements? We have had to collect all the materials, and depend on our own judgment in arranging them—doubtless there is abundant room for improvement.

Weekly Review of the Pittsburgh Markets.

DAILY GAZETTE OFFICE, Thursday, February 8th, 12 M.

REMARKS.—Since our last report, this day last week, business has been quite dull, and operations worth noticing have been very few. The weather which last week promised a spell of cold, has changed nearly about as often as the weather-cocks varied with the wind. From present appearances there is no calculating what we may experience to-morrow. There are many remote sections of country within 200 miles of Pittsburgh to which a durable spell of cold weather, and a good bed of snow, would be of very great benefit. These portions of country, away off from any channel of communication, and intersected only by roads now in a miserable condition, have no means of emptying their surplus produce and peltries into the city, as is usual at this season of the year; hence there is an unusual dullness. Instead of a host of sleds loaded with Flour, Bacon, Venison, Beeswax &c. &c., we have a few wagons from adjacent counties, loaded with nothing in any particular demand. To-day it is very cold and stormy.

THE RIVER is in good order, and at a fine stage for the class of boats in this trade. Some arrivals of Sugar and Molasses, but the freight down is made up principally of Pittsburgh Manufactures, and the few Dry Goods coming on in wagons.

ASHES.—We have no improvement to notice in either sort or quality of Ashes. Our quotations are the extremes for cash. Some lots of Pots in store offered at 3¾c., but without finding purchasers.

BEESWAX.—Our quotations are readily obtained—the inside figure for par funds.

BLOOMS.—We notice operations in Juniata Blooms, latter part of last week to the amount of between 300 and 400 tons, 200 of which were sold on Saturday by the owners—all at $60, par funds. The stock on the market since the closing of the Canal has been nearly all bought up.

CASTINGS, Foundry and Furnace.—We give the leading articles with the present rates. An advance is expected of ¼ cent per lb. The advancing rates of crude metal leads to this.

CATTLE.—The principal yard was poorly filled on Monday—not more than 90 head of Beeves were offered. Nearly all of these were sold at from 2½ to 3¼c. per lb. net—principally at 3c. The prices of Beef Cattle have varied very little all winter, and through the fall. It will astonish some of our citizens if we tell them no less than 9000 head of Beef Cattle were brought to this market, and sold for the two cities' consumption in 1843—yet such is the fact, and we shall in a day or two give the data. 30 head were offered yesterday, but we have not heard of their being taken. We have matured our arrangements to get very nearly at the number of cattle brought to the two cities, and the state of the Cattle Market every week, and hereafter will notice that by itself.

FLOUR.—We have endeavored to class the general varieties of superfine Flour brought to this market, the first time we believe it has ever been attempted in this city. We remark by way of explanation, that the Flour brought down the Monongahela River, is considered by dealers as the most inferior brought to market. That classed as Lower Va., Ohio and Wagon, with the exception of some brands which deserve to be classed as 'Scratched, is generally good superfine and commands the general market price. A few brands always command the top of the market for family consumption.—The Flour market here is loosely conducted, and we imagine the appointment of a Flour Inspector would do a deal of good toward bringing it into order. Flour is arriving freely by wagon, and readily commands our figures. Sales of extra family brands at $3,75.

FEATHERS.—Kentucky will not command more than quotations. One sale of 1600 lbs. from store at 24c. A decline to 23c. would bring buyers into the market. Ohio and Pennsylvania for family use usually range a few cents higher.

FISH.—The stock of fish is light and variety small. The first numbers especially are scarce.

FRUIT.—Of Jordan Almonds there is none in the market. The stock of Figs is good; of Raisins rather smal-. Two lots of Lemons in indifferent order are held in store at $5,00 per box. The only lot of Cranberries (10 bushels,) offered for several weeks, was taken at $2,50 per bush., and they are held at $2,75—the only lot in the market. Peaches, halves, are brisk at $1,25@1,37½ from Wagons. Dried Apples brisk at 50c. do.

HEMP—One small lot of water rotted in the market held at a nominal price; dew rotted at quotations.

IRON AND NAILS.—Yesterday all the Mills with one exception (which had advanced previously,) put out cards ¼ cent per lb. advance on previous rates on Iron and Nails. The demand for the city for some weeks has been very large in expectation of this, and some thousand kegs of Nails and tons of manufactured Iron changed hands in consequence. By this provision the stores are well supplied with stocks for their customers. This advance was rendered absolutely necessary by the appreciation of raw materials, coal, price of labor, &c. We may add an opinion afloat, though we are not informed as to its correctness, o the purport, that this winter has been an unfavorable one for the manufacture of Pig Metal and Blooms. The present rates will be sustained—former ones were too low in comparison with the increased value of nearly every thing else for some months past. We have aimed in condensing the card to preserve the extremes so that they will be readily understood. Puddled Iron is usually held ¼ cent less than Juniata.

MOLASSES.—Arrivals yesterday of between 200 and 300 barrels of New Orleans, not yet offered in the market. Sales from store at our figures, and firm.

OILS.—Linseed is now held firmly by manufacturers at 75 cts. per gallon, and careless about selling.

PIG-METAL.—Here is another article we have had to rely on our own judgment in classing, with what success we submit to the better informed.—The three varieties, 'Allegheny,' 'Hanging Rock,' and 'Tennessee,' comprise several qualities. The two first are the principal dealt in in this market, and we have chosen the terms mostly used by dealers to describe the shades of quality so far as they are susceptible of description. We believe that by these methods of quoting metal, we can convey a more precise idea of the quality and price than by any other. We, personally, dislike exceedingly the lump method of quoting any thing, and shall analize every article as far as possible. This remark will be excused, considering the occasion. Any suggestions as to a better method will be gladly received. 'Allegheny,' comprises all brought down that river or by canal; 'Hanging Rock,' all manufactured in Lawrence County, Ohio, and along the coast in that section of country. Of 'Tennessee,' there is very little, if any now in the market. We know of but one sale of 50 tons H. R. during the week at $29, what quality we did not learn. It is held at our figures. No transactions in Allegheny.

PROVISIONS.—No change in Bacon, nor any operations worth notice. One heavy sale reported to us, but we know nothing of the particulars. The quotation for country cured is entirely nominal—none of any consequence has yet been offered. The prospect of present prices being sustained here and eastward, is quite certain, from the fact that a much larger quantity of Pork has been barreled this season than usual. No improvement in W. Reserve cheese: and we quote as last week 1c. cash, and no cash buyers in the market.

SALT.—The stock of salt is not heavy for the season, but no demand exists, and our figures from store are nominal. No No. 2 in the market—occasionally inquired for.

SEEDS.—Clover is quite flat, and our quotations may be regarded as nominal, from the indisposition of dealers to touch it. One sale from wagon on Tuesday of 300 bushels, and another yesterday of 25 bush. at $4,75. The best informed are of the opinion it will recede still further. Since last week it has fallen off 50 cts. ℔ bush. Timothy is in demand at $1,25. Sales of Flaxseed have been made at our outside figure.

SUGAR.—Arrivals yesterday of about 50 hhds. new crop. Prime old is selling to the trade at 6¾@ 7c; fair 6¼@6¾, currency, by the hhd. New crop held from 6 to 7c. as in quality.

STEEL.—It is with no little pride we quote several kinds and qualities of Pittsburgh manufactured Steel. This branch of domestic industry is in a flourishing condition; and the *fact* of its being firmly established is no longer problematical. We shall look into it more narrowly.

TOBACCO.—All the varieties of manufactured to bacco we have yet given are Pittsburgh.

WOO

PITTSBURGH—FEBRUARY 5, 1844.

The Post and its Falsehoods Again.

The Post of this morning contains what it calls its "proof" of its slanderous charges against the editor of this paper. This "proof" consists of *two papers* which some unprincipled person has stolen, by abusing the confidence of gentlemen, and communicated to the Post, the receiver of these stolen goods.

The first of these is an obligation, signed by a number of very respectable gentlemen, with the most of whom we have not the pleasure of a personal acquaintance, obligating themselves to be security for the sum of $200 each to enable us to raise money to purchase out Mr GRANT's interest. This paper we never saw before it was published in the Post, though we knew of the existence of some paper on the subject, the contents of which were not communicated to us. This paper does not state that we had agreed to support the Whig candidate "for a consideration," but merely states that we had agree to support the Whig nominee.

The second paper, which the Post calls a "bill of sale," is a bond which was intended to bind us to support the Whig nominee, while the money provided for in the first instrument remained unpaid. This instrument was laid before us, and we *refused to sign it*.

The truth is, the whole matter, from beginning to end, was begun and carriedon without any consultation with us, and had it been perfected, it was then to be laid before us for our approval, or rejection.

Mr M. M. GRANT, our former partner, who was intimately acquainted with the whole matter, and who was anxious to sell his interest, has just handed us the following:

MR. WHITE:—On coming to the city this morning, I find in the Post what professes to be a copy of the "Card" he has been promising for several days, with the "bill of sale which D. N. WHITE was to have given" to the signers. What notice you intend to take of the article in the Post I know not; but as I shall not be in the city when your paper will be issued, I hereby furnish you with a statement of facts in relation to that "Card," with a copy of it, to be used as you may think proper.

In October last, one of the gentlemen whose names are given in the Post, spoke to me about purchasing my interest in the Gazette, and I procured from you a letter stating the terms on which you were willing I should sell, in which it was expressly stipulated that you were to have the sole control of the paper, with the privilege of becoming the purchaser of the whole at the expiration of two years, if you so wished at that time. As you have the original of this letter in your possession, you can refer to it, and publish it, if necessary. I handed this letter to the person who had spoken to me, and, in a meeting with some of his friends, soon after, the "Card" was gotten up, without consulting either you or me. There is nothing in that document, so far as I can discover, of which any honest man need be ashamed; but whatever may be thought of it, you should not be either commended or condemned on account of it, as I have reason to believe you never saw it, until it appeared in the Post; and I know you never approved of its circulation, lest it might be misunderstood or misrepresented.

The document referred to in the Post as the "bill of sale" you refused to sign on account of the pledge it contained, at the same time saying, *you were willing to adhere to the propositions* contained in your letter.

Although I do not know that the public is particularly interested in our private affairs, yet I am perfectly willing to satisfy any "busy body in other men's matters" who will call upon me that I have no hold upon the "fifteen Whigs," or any other person than yourself, for one dollar on account of the purchase of my interest in the Gazette.

Respectfully, &c., M. M. GRANT.

Monday morning, Feb. 5, 1844.

The letter referred to by Mr. GRANT, as given by me to him, is as follows:

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 2, 1843.

TO MR. M. M. GRANT:

Dear Sir:—You having expressed a desire to dispose of your half of the Gazette establishment from some difference of opinion between us as to its editorial conduct, and for other reasons, and having stated to me that a number of gentlemen of this city were willing to become the purchasers, at your request I proceed to state the terms of arrangement on which I will consent to your making the disposition you contemplate.

I do not wish to have another active partner, with equal powers of control—preferring much to sell out altogether. If you, therefore, make a sale of your half of the establishment, I wish it to be done on the following conditions:

1. I shall be left in the entire control of the establishment, both editorially and in the conduct of its business.

2. If at the end of two years, or any time previous, I shall see proper to do so, then I shall become the purchaser of the whole establishment, by making provision for the re-payment of the purchase money paid for your half, on reasonable terms.

3. Should I not wish to become the purchaser of the other half, at the end of two years, then I will divide any profits remaining on hand after defraying all expenses.

These are the terms on which I will agree to a sale of your half in the manner you contemplate.

For the information of the gentlemen who design to purchase your interest, I may state, that while I intend to continue opposition to slavery and masonry, yet I am favorable to the support of the nominee of the Whig National Convention for the Presidency. I deem this more in accordance with sound patriotism, than to throw away my support, and thereby indirectly aid in the election of a Locofoco candidate.

With sentiments of esteem, I remain yours, &c. D. N. WHITE

It was after we gave Mr. GRANT this letter that the above noticed plan was fallen upon, in which we took no part. As stated above, we are not personally acquainted with most of the gentlemen whose names are mentioned, and who we suppose acted in the matter from a laudable desire to promote the success of the Whig candidate for the Presidency, and as we had both publicly and privately expressed our determination to support the Whig nominee of the National Convention, and as Mr. GRANT could not consent to do so, they wished to remove the obstacle in the way of our taking an active part in the contest, by enabling us to purchase Mr. Grant's interest. This they had a perfect right to do, and we had just as perfect a right to say whether we would have accepted the proposition, had it been perfected.

We frequently informed Mr. GRANT during the pendency of his negociations, that we would not consent to be bound up in any way whatever, that whatever arrangement was made, we must be left in the free and unrestrained exercise of our own judgment in every thing relating to the conduct of the paper—The same statement we made to E. W. STEPHENS, the only one of the gentlemen named by the Post with whom we conversed on the subject.

Having thus explained the whole matter, we again reiterate our assertion, that the statement of the Post that we had agreed to support the Whig candidate for a consideration, to be a vile unprincipled falsehood.

But how did the Post obtain a copy of the said papers? is a question which will have to be answered. They were *private* property, and the man, whoever he is who furnished the Post with a copy, is an unprincipled person, unworthy of the confidence of any honest, right-thinking man. We know it was none of the gentlemen who signed the paper, but if we can ascertain his name, we shall hold him up to the scorn of the community, and as a man not to be trusted.

COMMONWEALTH VS JOHN DENNISTON AND JAMES DENNISTON.—Indictment for conspiracy to defraud the creditors of M'Clurg, Denniston & Co., and J. & C. C. Denniston.

This case has occupied the Court of Common Pleas for some four weeks past, and was brought to a close on Saturday night by Judge SNOWDEN charging the Jury. On Sunday morning the Jury returned into Court with a verdict of "Guilty in the manner and form as they stand indicted." A motion was made for a new trial by counsel for defence.

The Age states that JOHN DENNISTON is now suffering much from hemorrhage of the lungs, and was not in court last week; his brother, JAMES, appears in good health, and has generally been in attendance during the trial.

Westmoreland Moving.

On Thursday last the Democratic Whigs of old Westmoreland held a large county meeting, appointed delegates to the State Convention, and made every other arrangement necessary to an energetic and successful campaign. Among the resolutions passed were the following:

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this meeting, the great embarrassment in the financial affairs of the "Keystone State" demands that the individual selected to fill the chair of the Chief Magistrate, should be one who has been bred to the soil, who possesses an interest in common with the great mass of the people, and who, coming fresh from their midst, knows their wants, and knowing them will endeavor to have them satisfied.

Resolved, That GEN JOSEPH MARKLE, the hero of Mississinewa, a patriot, and an ardent friend of freedom, a practical farmer earning his bread by the sweat of his brow, an individual of pure and unsullied worth and sterling integrity, gifted with strong natural talents highly improved by reading, and long and extensive intercourse among his fellow men—is such a man as Pennsylvania demands in her present emergency.

Resolved, That the delegates appointed by this meeting to attend a State Convention to be held at Harrisburgh, on the 4th of March next, to nominate a suitable person for Governor, be instructed to vote and use their influence for GEN JOSEPH MARKLE, of this county for said office.

Resolved, That although we deem it the bounden duty of every good citizens who desires to see the Constitution and the Laws of his country triumphant and prosperous "to sustain the high functionaries of the government in the constitutional and rightful exercise of their proper prerogatives and official obligations" yet at the same time, it is their unalienable right and privilege, in a legal and peaceable manner, to resist and oppose every violation and abuse of the constitution and laws, and all executive encroachments, tending to destroy their rights as citizens or individuals.

Resolved, That in the election of Henry Clay, the farmer of Ashland, to the Presidency, the Whigs of the country confidently anticipate a return of their old fashioned principles of government, by which alone the country can be saved from disgrace abroad and ruin at home.

PENCILLINGS AT HARRISBURGH, FOR 1844.

NUMBER XXVIII.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURGH, Feb'y 1, 1844.

MR WHITE:—To day has been a busy day in both branches of the legislature, and it being one of the days on which only, by the rules of the House, petitions can be presented, 133 were presented and referred, in reference to almost every subject susceptible of legislation.

Mr. Brackenridge presented a remonstrance from 150 citizens of Allegheny county against the reduction of tolls on the Pittsburgh and Coal Hill Turnpike Road; also one from the same number of citizens against the alteration of the custody of the Jail in Pittsburgh: also the petition of Benjamin Ford of Allegheny city for the passage of a law to protect the labor of females. Many petitions for the sale of the public works, for reduction of the expenses of the Commonwealth, and for various other good purposes now lie upon the table, and many are referred to the proper standing committees and are undergoing investigation.

Mr. Dickey offered a resolution that the Committee on the Militia system be instructed to inquire into the expediency of bringing in a bill to abolish the same, or to provide some way in which the commonwealth can be relieved from its maintenance. The resolution was adopted.

This is right. The practice under it has been of a disgraceful character, to say the least of it—and the expense of teaching the young idea how to "*shoot*," had better be spent in learning it how to read. Forty thousand dollars were expended last year, it is said, for the especial benefit of a few red feathers, shining tinsels and scarlet coats.

Mr. Hinchman read in his place a bill supplementary to the act relating to the manufactures of iron by coke, or mineral coal.

The most important and interesting portion of the session was consumed by a very able speech from Mr. Cooper in support of the resolutions offered by him on the 9th January. He continued speaking till the hour of adjournment. The subject will most likely be resumed to-morrow. Mr. Brackenridge will be called in to sustain the plan of relief contemplated in his resolutions, and I think he will acquit himself with credit, although he is not as able a man or as ready a debater as Mr. Cooper. Other gentlemen will probably give us their views on these resolutions in due time. The Berks County Bank committee have not yet reported, but I learn that from the examination of the President and Cashier, it appeared that the bank had overissued $30,000. The penalty is $2000, a pretty good speculation—vastly better than letter writing. The Lord only knows how many other rogues still go "unwhipt of justice" with stolen money in their pockets.

There was an unfortunate occurrence took place this evening in the bar-room of Wilson's Hotel. A gentleman stranger called at the bar for some liquor, apparently somewhat intoxicated. Mr. Wilson gave him a *small* quantity, which the stranger considering an insult, he dashed the glass and its contents on the floor. Mr. Wilson remonstrated with him, and demanded pay for the glass, upon which the stranger drew a knife from his bosom, and plunged it into the side of Mr. Wilson. Fortunately, it struck a rib, which saved his life. He then made another stroke at him, and passed the knife through the fleshy part of Mr Wilson's arm, when he was secured and is now in prison. Wilson, it is thought, is not dangerously, although severely wounded—this is no hoax. Z.

NUMBER XXIX.

HARRISBURGH, Feb'y. 2, 1844.

MR. WHITE:—I have nothing of great interest to communicate to-day from the House, although considerable business has been disposed of, still it is of that species which only aids in removing the lumber from the Legislative table. The Senate have been engaged in the like kind of business. The House passed a resolution to day to lengthen their daily sessions. Some of the standing committees reported on several private petitions and memorials. Hinchman, from committee on corporations reported a bill supplemental to the act relating to the manufacture of iron by the use of coke and mineral coal. What the the provisions of the supplemental bill are, I do not learn; also an act to create a lock navigation on the Schuylkill. Mr. Metzgar, from the same committee, reported a bill for the incorporation of the Allegheny Mutual Insurance Company. The committee on accounts reported a bill for paying the postage of the Legislature during this session, up to the 1st day of February, which, including an item of old account, of some $200, amounted to the sum of $3,173 33!!! Verily, who can now say, that for the last 30 days intelligence has not circulated in this community?

Mr. McCaslin introduced a resolution, which was agreed to, directing the Auditor General as soon as practicable, to report to the House the amount of Military fines and forfeitures received by the several brigade inspectors during the two years next preceding the 1st of January 1844, and the amount actually paid in, and the amount expended before reaching the Treasury. There seems to be a disposition in the House to overhaul this nuisance of a militia system, and if the Legislature have time, I think, they will do it up *nice*. It is as at present conducted a "crying evil," as well as a "burning shame." On motion of Mr. Cooper the House resumed the consideration of the resolutions which were under discussion when the House adjourned yesterday, relative to the distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands among the several States. He made a powerful speech in support of the resolutions, and in a masterly manner answered all the objections urged against them. He created a good deal of sensation among the democratic members, and I learn has made some converts. His speech on these resolutions will be published in pamphlet form and circulated.

He was followed by Mr. Boal of Lycoming county, one of the leading democrats in the House, in an able and lucid speech, in which he gave the history of the creation of this public domain, declared that Pennsylvania had a title to it on *record*, gave in his adhesion to the truth of the doctrine contained in it, avowed his determination to sustain it, and invoked all friends of Pennsylvania to go for the measure, to give party feelings to the winds, and sustain the honor and dignity of the State. It produced great sensation among his political friends. They seemed to be taken by surprise, and there was evidently a fluttering among the democrats. He spoke till the hour of adjournment. Mr. Brackenridge has the floor for to-morrow, and it is expected that an interesting debate will be had on the great questions embraced in these resolutions. Z.

Two little boys, sons of Mr. Umberger of this borough, were drowned to-day by falling through the ice on the river opposite the town while playing upon it. Their bodies have not been recovered as the current carried them under and past all recovery.

CONGRESS.

THURSDAY, Feb. 1.

In *Senate*, Mr. Colquit presented the Resolutions of the present Legislature of Georgia, revoking and retracting the Resolutions of a previous Legislature which censured the Hon J M Berrien, and which refused to acknowledge him as their Representative. The present Resolutions express the highest confidence in the integrity and ability of Mr. B, and the Legislature thus take the earliest opportunity to render justice to an injured man, and to restore the proper relation existing between the Representative and his constituents. The Legislature also disavow any belief in the doctrine of instruction.

In the *House*, the Rules and Orders came up, and Mr. M'Causlin, of Ohio, addressed the House in opposition to the 21st Rule. After M'Causlin concluded, the floor was given to Mr. Giddings, of Ohio, who found it extremely difficult to have his rights recognized.—There was a discussion of many minutes as to who was entitled to the floor.

Mr. GIDDINGS commenced his remarks by expressing great gratification at the mild manner in which this discussion had been carried on. He hoped from it that ere long there might be a mutual understanding and interchange of opinions, and he hoped that the debate would be carried on in a good spirit to the end. If it was not, it should not be his fault. It was his intention to say nothing to wound the feelings of any man here.

Mr G. was cut off in the midst of his introductory remarks by the expiration of the morning hour.

The Speaker announced the Bill authorizing two hundred thousand dollars to be transferred to the Bureau of Repairs from other Bureaus to be in order.

The Bill was passed and sent to the Senate

The Indian Appropriation Bill was taken up Most of the different items of the Bill seemed to give general satisfaction, but Mr. GIDDINGS moved to strike out one provision which related to some negroes who were to be paid for by treaty.

Mr. CAVE JOHNSON, could not see, for the life of him, what this bill had to do with slavery; but the gentleman from Ohio could never lose a chance from jumping upon a nigger. [Great laughter.]

The committee rose, reported progress, and the House adjourned.

FRIDAY, FEB. 2.

In *Senate*, the death of Hon. ALEX. PORTER was announced, and the Senate, after passing the usual resolutions, adjourned.

In the *House*, Mr. Cave Johnson of Tenn offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Naval Affairs to inquire into the expediency of employing a portion of the officers of the Army and Navy in removing snags from the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers. The Resolution was adopted.

TWENTY FIRST RULE.

Mr. Giddings of Ohio addressed the House at length upon the usual order for the morning hour. Mr. G. thought that a comparison of opinions here would materially aid a better understanding upon the subject of Slavery. He admitted that the framers of the Constitution in Convention from the South did not and would not surrender to the Federal Government any control over the Institution of Slavery. The South delegated no power to the General Government over Slavery at any time. He admits this and all Northern men admit it. The North, he believed, claimed no jurisdiction over the South upon this subject. It shared neither in the moral turpitude nor responsibilities of Slavery.

Mr. Giddings contended that the surrender was not so complete in regard to the clause which relates to fugitive slaves. All the North asked, Mr G said,—all the Abolitionists wished, was to be free from Slavery and its sins. Mr. G. said he only spoke of Slavery as other gentlemen here spoke of Abolitionists. If Northern men did not speak and maintain their own rights it was not to be expected that Southern men would do so. We do not, said Mr. G., interfere with the rights of Southern men, and we mean that they shall not interfere with our rights.

Mr. G commented with much severity upon the institution of Slavery, and said that the mass of Petitions presented here prayed only that the North should be free from the expenses and responsibilties of Slavery. He denied that there was any power in the Constitution which required the North to interfere in behalf of Slavery. If this was an issue for the North he denied the power of the South to compel or require interference.

Mr. G denied also that there was any moral or divine law by which one man could keep another in slavery. Mr. G. in this branch of his subject alluded to the old Municipal Laws of Maryland upon the subject of Slavery, and in terms of censure.

Returning to the institution of slavery, Mr. G. denied that under the law of God, one man could have dominion over another. The divine law gave man dominion over the birds of the air, the fish of the sea, and over every creeping thing. But there was no dominion of man over his fellow man.

Mr. Rayner said, with the gentleman's permission, he would ask him, if he believed the ten Commandments were a part of the divine law.

Mr. Giddings said he did, but he would not if the Commandments tolerated Slavery.

There was considerable laughter over this admission, and Mr. Giddings went on to denounce Slavery. He contended that there was at least the same power in the Constitution to abolish Slavery as there was to sustain it. It was entirely in this District within the Constitutional control of Congress to operate upon Slavery here by legislation. It was a municipal institution and to be governed like any other.

Mr. G. spoke his hour, and at least ten members rose near him, burdened with speeches, to continue the debate. The successful competitor for the floor was Mr. Harnett of Miss.

The House then adjourned, from respect to the memory of Senator PORTER.

HARMAR DENNY.

The prospects of this gentleman for the office of VICE PRESIDENT are growing brighter and brighter every day. It is admitted on all sides and in every portion of the Union, that Pennsylvania is entitled to the nomination; and it is also admitted that none would add so much strength to the ticket as Mr. Denny. The following papers are now in the advocacy of his cause, viz Pittsburgh Advocate; Pittsburgh Gazette: Pittsburgh American: Hollidaysburgh Register: Gettysburgh Star: Lebanon Courier: Chambersburgh Whig: Harrisburgh Telegraph, Harrisburgh Intelligencer: Westmoreland Intelligencer: Carlisle Herald: Mercer Luminary: Somerset Herald: Norristown Free Press: Erie Gazette: and other newspapers, whose names we do not recollect. This shows that the interior of the State are alive to this subject, and are ready and willing to give Mr. Denny a warm and zealous support. —*Gettysburgh Star.*

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAIL ROAD.—The memorial presented by this Company to the Legislature of Virginia, we see it stated in the Richmond Whig of Tuesday, has been for nearly three weeks occupying the earnest and laborious consideration of the Committee of Roads, to the exclusion of all other business before them. The Committee Room, it is said, has been a scene of no little interest, and many important and highly interesting questions have been presented and elaborately discussed by the parties concerned or their counsel. We understand (adds the Whig) that they have at length reported a bill rejecting the claim of Wheeling to the TERMINUS of the Road, authorizing its construction to any point on the Ohio River, not farther South than the mouth of the little Kenawha, and imposing certain restrictions and conditions for the protection of the Virginia Rail Roads.—*Balt. Amer.*

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

DAILY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Monday, Feb. 5th, 12 M.

The weather is quite soft, and we look for a general break-up, should the thaw continue. Some boatsare arriving and leaving.

BLOOMS.—We note sales last week of several lots of Juniata Blooms by owners, at the Basins, amounting to between 300 and 400 tons, of which about 200 were sold on Saturday—all at $60, par funds. The stock there is nearly all sold off.

CLOVERSEED.—The market is heavy, and buyers hold off. $4,87½ is about as much as could be got for it now, in the face of a declining market eastward. Onesale of 30 bushels latter part of last week at $5—the last transaction of which we have heard.

FLOUR.—The market closed on Saturday at about previous rates. Sales were made from $3,50 to $3,75, the last figure for a lot of superfine extra family brand, from Wheat 65 lbs. to the bushel. $3,56@3,62½ comprehend the range of the market for ordinary brands.

BEESWAX.—The last cash sales from first hands were of Western Yellow at 25@25½ cts. per lb.

Exchanges and Currency.—The following are the current selling rates of sight exchange this morning:

Boston	Par	Cincinnati	½@¾ prem.
New York	"	Louisville	½@¾ "
Philadelpia	"	St. Louis	Par.
Baltimore	"	Nashville	——
		New Orleans	1 "

The buying rates of Ohio currency have advanced to 1@1¼ discount; Kentucky 1½; Virginia 1; Indiana 1@1¼. Milne & Co.'s report, which we copy, shows the state of the Money Market in Cincinnati.

MONONGAHELA BRIDGE.

AN Election for a President, Managers and officers of the Company for erecting a Bridge over the River Monongahela, opposite Pittsburgh, in the County of Allegheny, will be held at the toll house, on MONDAY, the 4th March next, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

JOHN THAW,
Treasurer.

Feb. 3.—w3t*.

LOTS IN THE TOWN OF ERIE FOR SALE

FOR SALE, LOTS Nos. 3237 and 3240, each fronting on 2nd street, 82 feet 6 inches and 165 deep. These Lots have been occupied by George Kellogg, Esq., as a lumber yard.

Persons wishing to purchase will addreas, post paid, Mr. GEORGE COCHRAN, Merchant, No. 26, Wood street, Pittsburgh, or R. C. HOLMES, Calcutta, Columbiana County, Ohio. Jan. 30—w3t

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EXECUTORS' NOTICE

ALL persons indebted to the estate of JOHN M FRENCH, late of Fayette township, Allegheny county, deceased, are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims will present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

JOHN HERRON,
WILLIAM DIXON,
Executors.

Jan. 16, 1844.—w6t*.

ORPHAN'S COURT SALE.

PURSUANT to an order of the Orphan's Court of Allegheny County, held at Pittsburgh, on the 20th day of January, 1844, will be exposed to public sale, on TUESDAY, 5th day of March next, at 1 o'clock, P. M., of that day, at the Court House, in the city of Pittsburgh, the following described property, belonging to the estate of the Rev'd JOSEPH REED, deceased, viz:

One Farm or tract of land situate in Ross township, Allegheny county, about six miles from Pittsburgh, on which James McDowel now resides, adjoining lands of George Quail, David Reed and others, containing about 200 acres—about 130 acres cleared,—on which are erected a comfortable dwelling house and other buildings, a good Orchard, &c.

ALSO, One Lot on Smithfield street, in the city of Pittsburgh, about 40 feet north of Virgin alley, 20 feet in front, on Smithfield street, and 60 feet back to Carpenter's alley, on which are erected a small Brick House, 2 stories high, and other buildings, subject to an annual ground rent of thirty-two dollars; said house and lot now in possession of George Bailey.

ALSO, Five Lots situate in the city of Allegheny, near Manchester, on Rebecca and Mulberry streets, being Lots Nos. 90, 91, 118, 119 and 120, in J. & W. A. Charlton's plan of the subdivision of part of out lot No. 21, in Reserve tract, opposite Pittsburgh.

ALSO, One Lot purchased of Peter Graff, situate on Robinson street, in the city of Allegheny, adjoining lots of Owen McAlmeel and Matthew McLean, Senr., 19 feet on Robinson street, and extending back 66 feet 8 inches, including an alley 4 feet 6 inches wide, laid out by Dr. Samuel Speer, in the rear of said lot.

ALSO, Three Lots purchased from G. E. Warner and Jacob Painter, situate in Allegheny city, opposite the Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh, being Lots Nos. 253, 254 and 255 in the plan of lots laid out by the said Warner and Painter, containing in front on Main street 72 feet, or 24 feet each, extending back to Carpenter's alley.

The terms of sale, one-third in hand, and the other two-thirds in two equal annual instalments, with interest, to be secured by bond and mortgage.

Possession can be had on the first of April next.

Persons wishing to view the property before the day of sale, can call on Mr. McDOWEL, on the farm, or Mr. JOSEPH IRWIN, Allegheny city.

J. H. KERR, Administrator.
SARAH A. REED, Administratrix.

Feb. 6, 1844.—w3t

SELLER'S IMPERIAL COUGH SYRUP,

FOR THE CURE of Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Influenza, Tickling Sensation of the Throat, Whooping Cough &c., &c; pronounced to be the pleasantest and most efficacious remedy now in use.

Read the following statement from a gentleman known to a large number of the inhabitants of the two cities, concerning

SELLER'S IMPERIAL COUGH SYRUP.

Mr. R. E. Sellers—Sir:—Having been more or less troubled with a perplexing Cough for several winters past, which deprived me of comfort by day, and rest by night, I resorted to many remedies, Dr. Duncan's Expectorant among them, without experiencing the desired effect. At length I purchased of J. Mitchel, Druggist, Allegheny city, a bottle of your Imperial Cough Syrup, which relieved me, and enabled me to rest comfortably at night.

I have taken a number of bottles of it since, and the same good result continues to be produced.

Allegheny city, Dec. 12, 1843. JAMES COLE.

WORTHY OF NOTICE.

SELLERS' IMPERIAL COUGH SYRUP.—We have used this medicine in our family, and in our opinion it is one of the best preparations for coughs, colds, &c. which has ever been offered to the public. At this season of the year we would recommend to every family to keep a bottle of it in their houses ready for use, as occasion may require. We give this as a matter of advice from our actual experience of the good qualities of the medicine, and do not wish our readers to consider what we say, simply in the light of a recommendation made without any particular knowledge of the artice of which we speak.—[Pittsburgh Chronicle.]

Prepared and sold by R. E. SELLERS,
(Successor to Shinn & Sellers,)
No. 20 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

And sold also by J. MITCHELL, Allegheny city; S. T. TRIMBLE, Bridgewater; Dr. J. JULIUS LEMOYNE, Washington, Pa; D. N. ROBINSON, Brownsville; M. W. ECKLEY, Cookstown; and PETER HUGUS, Canton, Ohio; J. W. BARR, Greensburgh. Feb. 1.

L. C. JUDSON. F. C. FLANEGIN.

JUDSON & FLANEGIN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

OFFICE ON SMITHFIELD NEAR SEVENTH STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

☞ Collections made on moderate terms.—Pensions for widows of old soldiers under the late act of Congress obtained. Papers and Drawings for the Patent Office prepared. July 3—wly.

FAHNESTOCK'S
CELEBRATED FAMILY MEDICINES.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S VERMIFUGE
A CERTAIN CURE FOR WORMS.

IT has met with a success hitherto unparalleled. The proprietor has made it a point to ascertain the results of its use in such cases as came within his knowledge and observation during the last 15 years, and he invariably found it to produce the most salutary effects—nor unfrequently after nearly all the ordinary preparations recommended for Worms had been previously resorted to without any permanent advantage. This fact is attested by the certificates and statements of hundreds of respectable persons in different parts of the country, which can be seen by calling on the proprietors or their authorized agents; and should induce families always to keep a vial of the preparation in their possession. It is mild in its operation, and may be administered with perfect safety to the most delicate infant.—Price 25 cents per Vial.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,

Have now stood the test of 16 years, and experience has proved them to be a safe and valuable remedy, in Intermittent, Remittent, and Bilious Fever, jaundice, Bilious Cholic, Indigestion, Dropsy, Dysentery, Bilious Vomiting, Colds, and all complaints of an inflammatory character. The complete and universal satisfaction which has been given by these Pills, to all who have once used them, renders the publishing of the numerous certificates in their favor, unnecessary. To prevent counterfeiting, they are now put up in a red Xylographic wrapper.—Price 25 cents for a box containing 30 Pills.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S LIQUID OPODELDOC

This Liquid Opodeldoc differs entirely from the common Opodeldoc. It is warm and attenuating, and will be found peculiarly serviceable in Rheumatic and Gouty affections, Stiffness of the neck or joints, Numbness, Cramps, Sprains, Bruises, &c.—It may also be applied for sudden Headache, Tooth ache, recent burns and scalds, where the skin is not broken. Pinches and wounds under the nails will be speedily relieved by it.—Price 25 cts. per Vial.

FAHNESTOCK & CO'S. PNEUMONIC, OR COUGH BALSAM.

This preparation has proved itself to be of very great efficacy in the cure of obstinate Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Spitting of Blood, and other pneumonic affections; and the proprietors feel warranted in recommending it as a safe and useful medicine, and are prepared to show certificates of indisputable authority, in testimony of its value. It is pleasant to the taste, and offered at so low a price as to place it within the reach of every person—There are, perhaps, but few Cough preparations that will produce such decided effects in so short a time. Price 25 cents per Vial.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO'S. CARMINATIVE LOZENGES,

Have cured hundreds of the Bowel complaint while not an instance has yet come to our knowledge in which they have failed. They will certainly and speedily allay the morbid irritability of the bowels, restore the checked perspiration, and in a short time cure the most inveterate case of Diarrhœa, Chronic Dysentery, or habitual looseness.—Price 25 cents per box.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO'S. COUGH LOZENGES,

Possess all the virtues of the best Cough Syrups, and being composed of vegetable extracts in a concentrated form, are very convenient to carry in the pocket, while they are not liable to injury by freezing, fermentation or breakage. Both the above Lozenges are pleasant to the taste.—Price 25c per box.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO'S. EYE-WATER,

For the cure of inflammation of the Eyes. This Eye-Water has proved itself to be a valuable remedy for diseases of the Eyes, arising from irritation produced from sand, dust and other foreign substances—acrid vapors—exposure to intense light—blows—sudden changes of temperature—colds—absorption of scrofulous—small pox, and other virulent matters; also, the effects of scarlet and other fevers. Price 25 cents per Vial.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO'S. RUBEFACIENT.

External applications for a certain class of inflammatory affections, have been in constant use and high favor, from the commencement of the healing art to this time, and the proprietors of the above medicine flatter themselves that they have at length discovered a combination that embraces all the properties requisite to cure the complaints in which stimulant are usually employed.

The Rubefacient is an emolient, and at the same time a powerful and permanent stimulant. The complaints for which it is principally used, are Chronic Rheumatism, Glandular Swellings, Sore Throat, Bruises, Sprains, and all other complaints that require the external application of stimulants. It is equally efficacious in many affections of Horses and Cattle such as Sprains, Bruises, Ring Bone, Spavin, &c. &c.—Price 25 cents per Vial.

☞ In order to bring the above valuable remedies within the reach of every person, they have all been put at the very low price of 25 cents each.

For sale by B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
Jan. 17. Corner Sixth and Wood sts.

TO PRINTERS.

THE subscribers offer for sale, on very reasonable terms, a good RAMAGE PRESS.

For particulars call a this Office, or at the Periodical Office, on Federal street, Allegheny City

Jan. 26.—wtf. KENNEDY & BRO.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

A TWO ACRE LOT, on which is erected a Steam Mill, a Dwelling house, Drug Store, Office and other necessary out-buildings. The mill is 36 by 44 feet, 3 stories high, has 2 pairs of Burrs and 1 of common stones, and is well calculated for doing merchant and country work. It is situated on the Pennsylvania Canal, 5 miles from Pittsburgh, between two thriving villages, and well worth the attention of those who may wish to engage in the Flouring business. The above property will be divided, if required, and sold on a reasonable credit, or exchanged for farming property in Pennsylvania or Ohio.

Further information on the subject will be furnished to any person requesting the same, by letter, directed to the subscriber, Sharpsburgh, Allegheny Count., Pa., or to Egolf and Foster, Western Real Estate Agency, Third street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

G. T. GILLIAM.

Dec. 5, 1843.—wtf.

WILLIAM WILLSON,
Attorney at Law,

Office Third street, two doors from the Post Office,

Dec. 1.—w1y. PITTSBURGH.

M. EGOLF. J. HERON FOSTER

EGOLF & FOSTER,
WESTERN REAL ESTATE AGENCY,

NEXT DOOR TO THE POST OFFICE, THIRD STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

☞ Agency for the purchase and sale of Real Estate, Stocks, Negociating of Loans, Collections, &c., &c., &c. They will also attend to the sale of Pig Metal for owners at a distance. Terms moderate; letters post-paid, will meet with immediate attention. References given. Nov. 30.—d&w.

WILLIAM E. AUSTIN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Office in Fourth street, between Wood and Mark

August 11, 1843.—wly.

REMOVAL.

HOLDSHIP & BROWNE,

HAVE removed their Paper Store from Market street to

No. 64, WOOD STREET,

One door from the corner of 4th, where they keep on hand their usual assortment of WALL PAPERS, for papering parlors, entries, chambers, &c, and also PRINTING, WRITING, AND WRAPPING PAPERS, BONNET BOARDS, &c., all of which they offer for sale on accommodating terms.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 14, 1843—tf.

PRINTING PAPERS

THE subscribers, agents for the Clinton Paper Mill, are constantly receiving large supplies of PRINTING PAPER of the different sizes in use, which they will sell low for cash.

Editors and Publishers of newspapers in the country, who favor us with orders, may rely upon getting paper at all times of an excellent and uniform quality.

Printing papers, of different colors, suited for pamphlet covers, fancy bills, &c. also kept on hand. Orders addressed to us will receive prompt attention.

HOLDSHIP & BROWNE,
Manufacturers and Importers of Paper Hangings,
64 Wood street, one door above Fourth.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 3, 1843.—wtf.

Preserved my Life

THE following testimony has been voluntarily offered to the agent of Dr. JAYNES, of the valuable effects of the use of his Vermifuge and Expectorant, by Mr. JOHN KNOX, a well known and highly respectable Book and Job Printer, of this city. The facts he states can be generally testified to by several respectable physicians, besides various inhabitants of the city, conversant with Mr. KNOX's family.

PITTSBURGH, October 20, 1843.

Mr. A. JAYNES—Sir:—Justice to Dr. D. Jaynes' Medicines compels me to make you the following statement, respecting a child of mine who suffered very much from an affection of the lungs or chest.

In the fall of 1839, my daughter, 6 years old, took sick with a violent cold, which grew worse every day, until she could scarcely breathe. We called in a very eminent and a VERY attentive physician, who immediately took her in hands, and said that she would not have lived one day more without aid. She continued very ill for some 3 or 4 weeks, the physician doing every thing he could for her—but all to no purpose. The seat of her disease could not be reached—her breathing was very short, it was but a gasping for breath—her right side began to swell up very much. The Doctor thought that water was accumulating in her chest; he consulted with the best physicians in the city, one of them was of opinion that it was matter instead of water. Every thing was done that could be done, to remove the matter, but all without effect—blistering, cupping, leeching, &c., until our patience and the patience of the Doctor himself was completely exhausted. At length the Dr. concluded that an operation was necessary to give her ease, but he did not promise that he would cure her. He consulted with several of the best physicians in the city, and they came to the same conclusion, that nothing but an operation would do her any good. We (her parents) gave consent, and in the latter part of January, 1840, the operation was performed. The child, being nothing but skin and bone, stood the operation very well, considering her great weakness. About 3 pints of matter were taken from her side, between the sixth and seventh ribs, without much relief to her. The matter was at first healthy, but afterwards became offensive, bursting out in the night and running all over her clothes and bed—the smell being so bad that we have had to open the house in the middle of the night, in order to be able to dress her.

All this time she was burning up with fever, and coughing all the time. She had a voracious appetite, indeed, and all she ate passed from her just as she ate it, without being the least touched by her stomach. This state of affairs continued for 3 or 4 months, the Dr. still attending her, and doing his best to make her EXPECTORATE, but always without success. He gave her 25 mercurial powders in succession to salivate her, but they never touched her,—she remained the same, as the Dr. said, "neither better nor worse." He finally told me he could do nothing for her; he said that she must die. These are his words: "your child will die; she can't live; she smells like a corpse and looks like a corpse." He left her, and we resorted to Sarsaparilla Syrup, thinking that she might obtain relief from it. We tried 1 bottle, a quart, but without any success, and in about a week after the Dr. left her he called again, for he was very anxious about her, and we must say for him that there never was a more attentive physician; he expressed his surprise to find her pretty much as he had left her. He said something must be done for her. I would here mention that we had to dress her side from 6 to 10 times per day—and she inclined to lie on her right side so much that she became crooked; her back bone was quite bent, and her breast and side had sunk very much, so that we had no hopes of her ever being straight if she should get well otherwise.

The Dr. now proposed to fumigate her with Mercury, in order, he said, to salivate her if possible. I procured the stuff, and on my way I passed your Printing Office, and mentioned the circumstance of the child's sufferings to you. You recommended, if you recollect, DR. JAYNES' EXPECTORANT and VERMIFUGE. The Vermifuge first, to give tone to her stomach, and the Expectorant to make her expectorate—just